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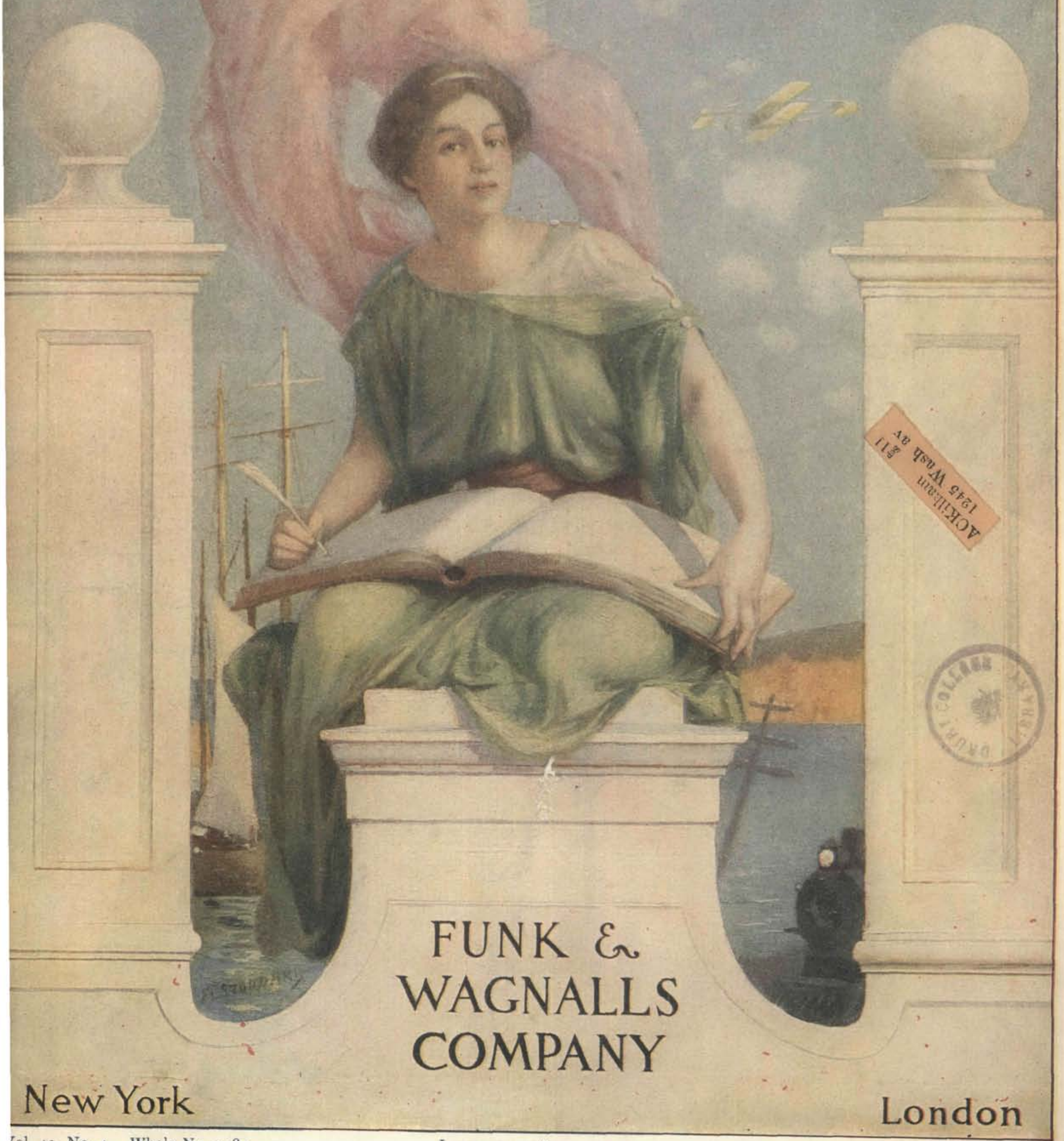
PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST



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JANUARY 28, 1911

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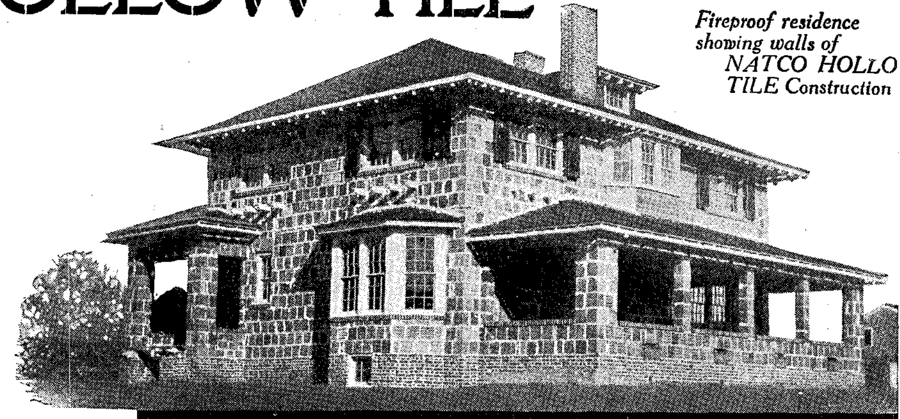

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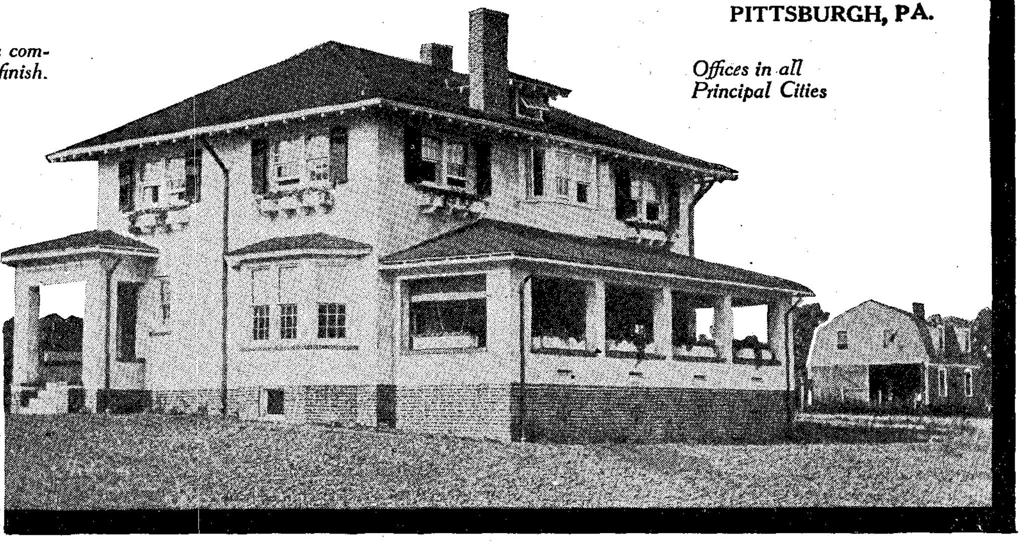

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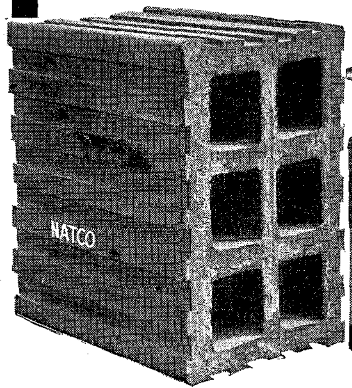

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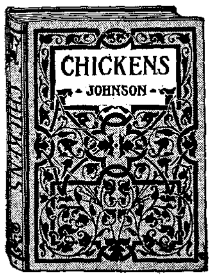

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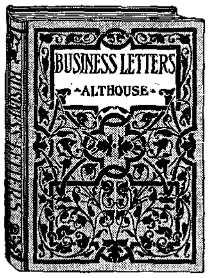

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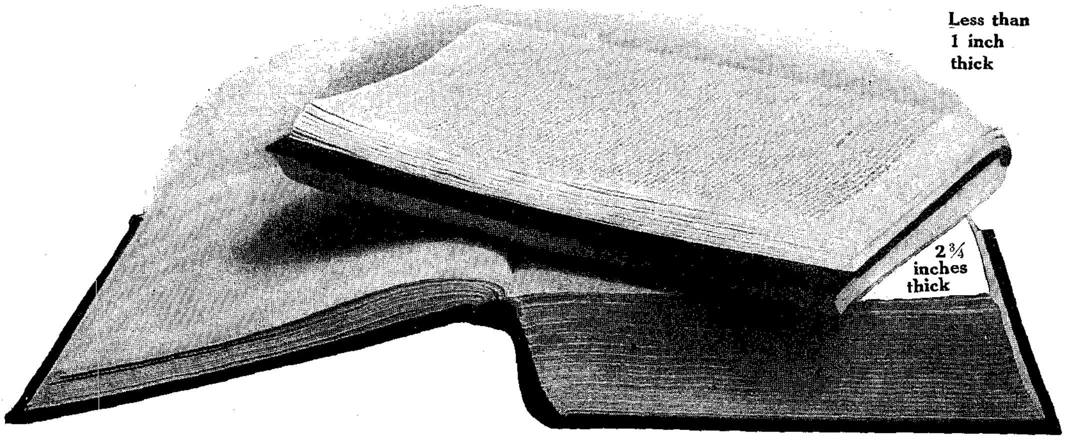
Table of Contents for this issue will be found on the fifth page following.

AN ENORMOUS BOOK IN HANDY FORMAT
28 VOLS. and INDEX, 27,000 PAGES, 40,000 ARTICLES

THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA



Reduced photograph showing difference in size between a volume of the new (11th) edition of The ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA on ordinary book-paper and the same volume printed on India paper and bound in full flexible sheepskin.

PLAN OF SALE

The preliminary offer of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica in advance of publication was planned with a very practical object in view. It was necessary that the publishers should ascertain, before they began printing and binding the volumes on a large scale, to what extent the public would demand the work in each of its two forms (sets printed upon India paper and sets upon ordinary paper), and in the six styles of binding. A comparatively small number of subscriptions in advance of publication will be accepted at much less than the regular price (but without any payments at present), in order that the saving which the first subscribers may effect will induce them to subscribe without delay, and thus to give the publishers an *immediate indication* of the ratio in which the production should be apportioned between the two kinds of paper and six styles of binding.

Delivery of the earliest copies is about to begin.

Cambridge University Press

(Encyclopaedia Britannica Department)

Jan. 21, 1911.

The verdict of book-buyers is almost unanimous in favor of

THE INDIA PAPER EDITION OF THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA

¶ The preliminary announcement in the November magazines in regard to the new format in which the 11th Edition is being printed has yielded a surprising result, and yielded it swiftly. ***90 per cent. of the American orders for the new edition of the world's greatest work of reference call for sets printed on India paper (29 volumes each less than an inch thick, although containing almost 1000 pages).*** The success of the India paper edition is therefore assured. The employment of this extremely light but opaque and strong printing paper was a radical innovation whose desirability, it was felt, might not appeal quickly to the majority of book-buyers.

¶ ***To make the Encylopaedia Britannica two-thirds slighter in bulk and two-thirds lighter in weight*** was an experiment whose advantages, it was decided, might not appeal to many who have been accustomed to the work in the format which had existed without change or attempt at improvement for so many generations. Familiar associations have much to do with the affection with which the ***Encyclopaedia Britannica*** is regarded by hundreds of thousands of readers throughout the world. Thoroughly original as is the new work, searching as has been the fresh survey of every field of knowledge upon which its 40,000 articles are founded, the new Eleventh Edition is nevertheless the successor, and, in a certain sense, the inheritor of a great series of traditions, the ultimate fruit of the cumulative experience which has since 1768 produced ten successive and successful editions of this work. The publishers had no desire to force the new India paper format upon the public, and it was at the outset recognized that the man who for twenty years or more had seen the familiar binding on his shelf, eagerly as he would welcome the new edition, with its wealth of new knowledge and fresh information, might still prefer that in outward form it should seem the same. Many of the elder among the three generations by whom the new work will be enjoyed may feel even now that to use the Encyclopaedia Britannica in its more compact form will involve too great a change in fixed habits; and there is something to be said for the point of view that a row of portly volumes is the most cherished of household ornaments.

¶ ***The public, however, have decided in favour of India paper in the proportion of nine to one. 7,247 subscriptions in advance of publication had been registered in America when this announcement went to the printer, and of these 6,520 were for the India paper.***

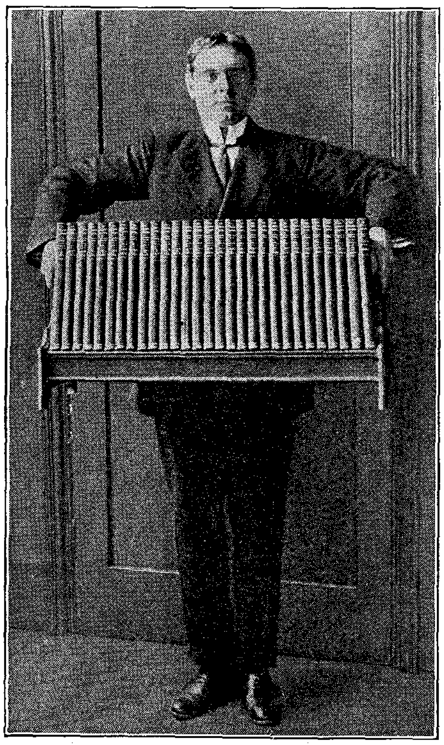
¶ To those who spend their lives in libraries, the loss of time, the discomfort, the fatigue to the eyes entailed by the constant use of cumbrous and heavy books, are matters of course, but to the average reader, who has no superstitious reverence for old fashions in the production of books, the efficiency of works of reference has always been limited by their clumsy form; he has always thought of the Encyclopaedia Britannica as a series of large, heavy, and more or less forbidding volumes to which he has referred usually with reluctance. ***To him the novel and convenient format of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica has come as a distinct addition to the machinery of modern life in America.*** He will no longer think twice about picking up a volume which he can grasp easily between finger and thumb, which can be bent back cover to cover in its flexible binding, and held for reading as comfortably as a magazine.

¶ ***50,000 sets in 1911*** is not an extravagant estimate of the demand for the new Encyclopaedia Britannica. In view of the magnitude of the printing and binding, many subscribers will have to wait until the manufacturing has been so organized that complete copies can be produced quickly and in quantity. All subscriptions will be dealt with according to priority of application. ***No money need be paid until after delivery*** of the volumes; all that the Cambridge University Press now requires is an early ***intimation of intention*** to subscribe, whether for India or ordinary paper, and for which of the six styles of binding.

BRITANNICA (11th Edition) PRINTED ON LIGHT AND OPAQUE INDIA PAPER EACH VOL. LESS THAN ONE INCH THICK (Almost 1,000 pages)

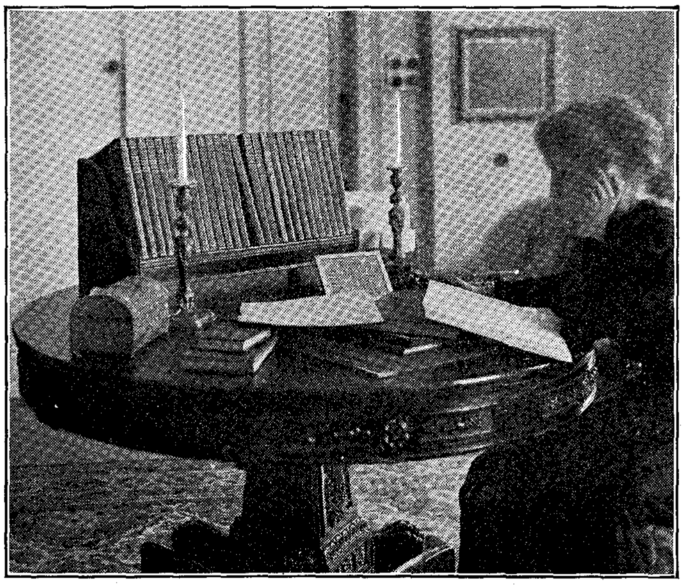
THE NEW ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
(11th Edition)

THE new edition (early copies of which are now coming off the press) has been written on the same lines of comprehensiveness and unquestioned authority which have given the *Encyclopædia Britannica* a world-wide reputation since the issue of the First Edition in 1768-71. It constitutes an entirely new survey of universal knowledge to 1910. No completely new edition has appeared since the Ninth (1875-1889). It consists of 28 volumes and index, comprising 40,000 articles, 7,000 text illustrations, 450 full-page plates, and 417 maps. The entire contents of the work have been under editorial control before a single page was sent to the printer, so that all the volumes are of even date, all are being printed at one time, and all will be delivered to subscribers at virtually the same time. The number of contributors is more than 1,500, including scholars, specialist authorities, and practical experts in all civilised countries; £230,000 ($1,150,000) has been paid (to contributors and editors, as well as for plates, maps, illustrations, type-setting and corrections, office expenses, etc.), before a copy is offered for sale. The new work combines comprehensiveness with brevity; many thousands of short articles having been introduced for the first time. For quick reference, the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (Eleventh Edition) is the most useful work ever published. Among the new features are dictionary definitions (dealing with technical or scientific words), biographies of living celebrities in all countries, a complete history, under alphabetical headings, of classical antiquity, bibliographies of all important subjects, exhaustive accounts of all new countries, the first connected history of modern Europe, detailed and authoritative articles on industries and all practical subjects, and the latest results of archæological research, of exploration, and of scientific discovery. The new work contains more than twice as much information as the Ninth Edition, in little more than the same space, and, n the opinion of the Cambridge University Press, it s the most comprehensive and most authoritative repository of knowledge in existence.



From an actual photograph.)

India paper *edition of the* new Encyclopaedia Britannica in the portable oak trough—width of books 29 inches.



29 Inches of Space are given to the Sum of Human Knowledge in 40,000,000 Words

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DAILY CONTINGENCIES

THE **power of ignorance to do harm** must grow with **the power of knowledge to do good.** Every branch of science is applied in the making and to some extent in the use of the common appliances of life, and everything a man does not know tends to leave him helpless in daily contingencies. It is not pedantic to call him ignorant when so many of his deficiencies embarrass him. That he can read at most but half a dozen of the six hundred languages in

(*See next two pages*)

A REVOLUTION IN THE MAKING OF BOOKS

(See preceding two pages.)

which the Bible is printed is no calamity, because for the others he would have no use. But it is a serious matter that he does not know whether the things he buys are good or bad, that he cannot judge whether a great part of the work that is done for him is well done or ill done.

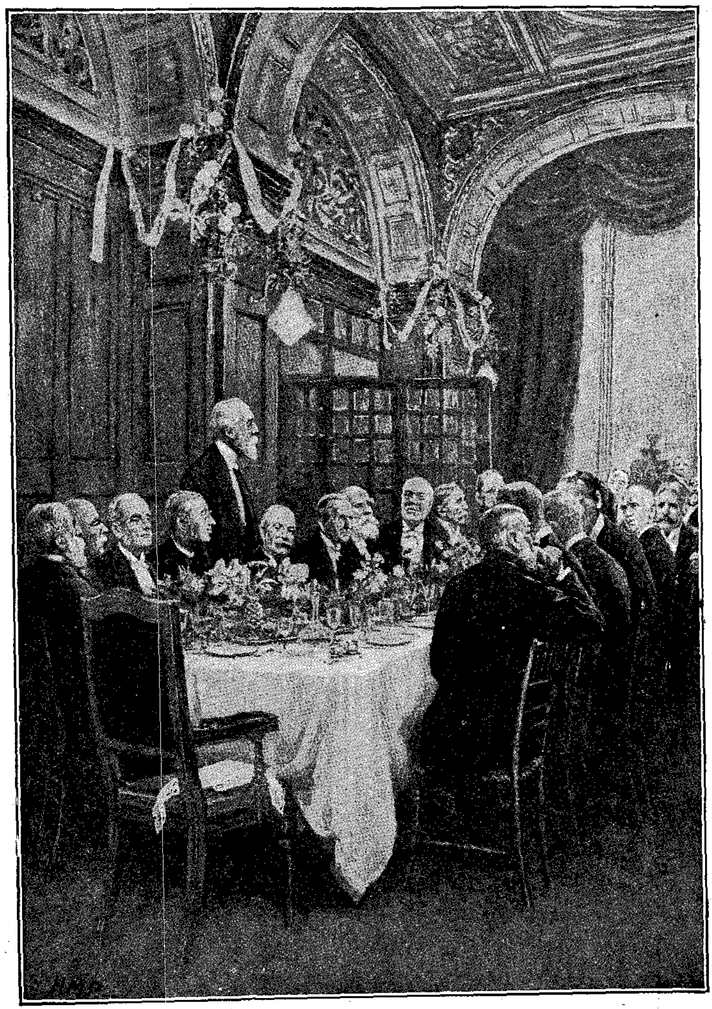
He is not ashamed of his ignorance, because he recognizes that it arises from two causes over which he has no control. One is the complexity of modern life, which brings him into immediate relation with so many forms of human activity, with so many substances and with so many processes, many of which are of but recent origin. The other cause is that his own occupation, whatever it may be, has become so highly specialized, and requires so much study and thought, that he has little time to give to any other subject.

THE LIMITS OF INDIVIDUAL KNOWLEDGE

FOR this general ignorance there is no remedy. It must increase rather than decrease. **No one can know all that there is to know,** all that specialists know about his own body, about the language he speaks, the food he eats, the laws he tries to obey, about the air he breathes, about the mechanical devices his house contains and about the education his children need.

But just as each man's highly developed efficiency in his own occupation, under modern conditions, contrasts with this enforced ignorance of other specialized fields of knowledge, so his facilities for acquiring isolated items of information are in striking contrast with the impossibility of his learning all that there is to know.

The new Encyclopaedia Britannica (which contains more than 40,000,000 words) enables him to **select from the mass of information** which specialists have accumulated, in every field of inquiry, **the one fact that at any moment will solve his difficulty.** He need not waste time over generalizations. The page that gives him what he wants is the only page he looks at. The answer to his question comes as directly as if the expert who wrote the article were at hand to furnish in person the practical guidance demanded. Vast as is the scope of modern knowledge, the 40,000 articles in the new Eleventh Edition are numerous enough to divide it all into subdivisions so minute that the seeker is never at a loss. Specialization in the arrangement of facts is carried so far that the reader's lack of special knowledge ceases to embarrass him.



(From *The Sphere*)

Hon. Whitelaw Reid, LL.D., American Ambassador to the Court of St. James, replying to the toast of "The Guests" at the Encyclopædia Britannica Dinner in London: "*I think there is a general consensus of opinion among the scholars of the world* that the one encyclopædia to which we all look for the **most comprehensive,** the *most thorough,* and the *most complete statement* of the facts on any particular subject is the great Encyclopædia with which we have to do to-night."

THE USES OF A LIBRARY

THE new Encyclopaedia Britannica is for convenience described as a library of reference, because no other phrase so clearly indicates its nature. The phrase is generally used to denote a collection of miscellaneous books of information such as very few persons can either possess or habitually use; some books on history, some on each of the sciences, and so on through the list of all subjects. **The new Encyclopaedia Britannica contains as much matter as five or six hundred volumes of the usual size,** and the word library therefore gives a fair idea of **the vastness of its contents** as well as of **the comprehensiveness of its scope.**

Yet to call the new work a library is misleading, because it is **not a substitute for other books, but something quite unlike other books,** no matter how many of them might be collected in order to serve the purpose it serves. **The possessor of the largest private library needs the new Encyclopaedia Britannica just as much as does a man who has no books at all.** This statement may seem perplexing. The contributors who wrote the articles are among the highest authorities in England, America, France, Germany, and Italy, an are the authors of books upon all subjects. The more recent of these book must, it would seem, duplicate the articles. Yet they do not.

UNLIKE OTHER BOOKS BY THE SAME WRITERS

THE new Encyclopaedia Britannica does not compete with these books. Eve if instead of these articles by 1,500 contributors one had constant acces to 1,500 volumes, and had time to search through one or more of them eac time he wanted to find the answer to a question, **they would not give hi the information he needs.**

The explanation is very simple.

The specialists who write books write them for specialists. A book o engineering, for example, is written either as a textbook for engineering student or as a more advanced work to be read by engineering experts. The textboo is to be used during a long course of study, the other at the end of a long cours of study. The description of a bridge or dam in such an advanced work is designe for a reader who is not expected t understand it unless he has spent month or years in the preparatory study o one science. The engineer who contributed to the new Encyclopaedia Britannic an article describing a bridge so that an intelligent man can understand it woul have wasted his time if he had written book on bridges equally adapted to the us of the general reader. No publisher woul have issued it, because if the general reade would buy such a book, to provide agains the chance that he might some day want t know about a certain bridge, he would als buy a thousand other books each dealin with a subject just as special. And th general reader would not spend his mone so quickly nor would he have house-roo for the books even if they cost nothing. N such library could be formed; there is n demand for such books.

THE NEWEST LIGHT O ALL SUBJECTS

ANOTHER mistake that arises fro comparing the new Encyclopaedi Britannica to any ordinary library is due t the fact that the idea of a collection of miscellaneous books is not generally associate with the idea of the most recent information. Such a library has in almost eve case been gradually formed. Even if th contents of the various volumes were i such a form that the reader could quickl find and easily understand any page, muc of the information would be obsolete. Thi was equally true of the old-fashioned work of reference. The last edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, for example, occupied 14 years in publication, so that many of the articles under A and B were quit out of date before those under Y or Z were printed. **The whole of the new Encycl paedia Britannica, on the other hand, comes fresh from the hands of th contributors and editors, all the volumes having been simultaneously pr pared.** Recent events and recent developments in every field of study and e periment are fully represented in every part of the work. **In many cases di tinguished specialists have made in their articles the first announceme of new discoveries and conclusions which will be described in many boo published during the next few years.**

The description of the new Encyclopaedia as a library must therefore, f many reasons, be taken as indicating the **comprehensiveness** of the work, n as fairly suggesting the nature of its usefulness.

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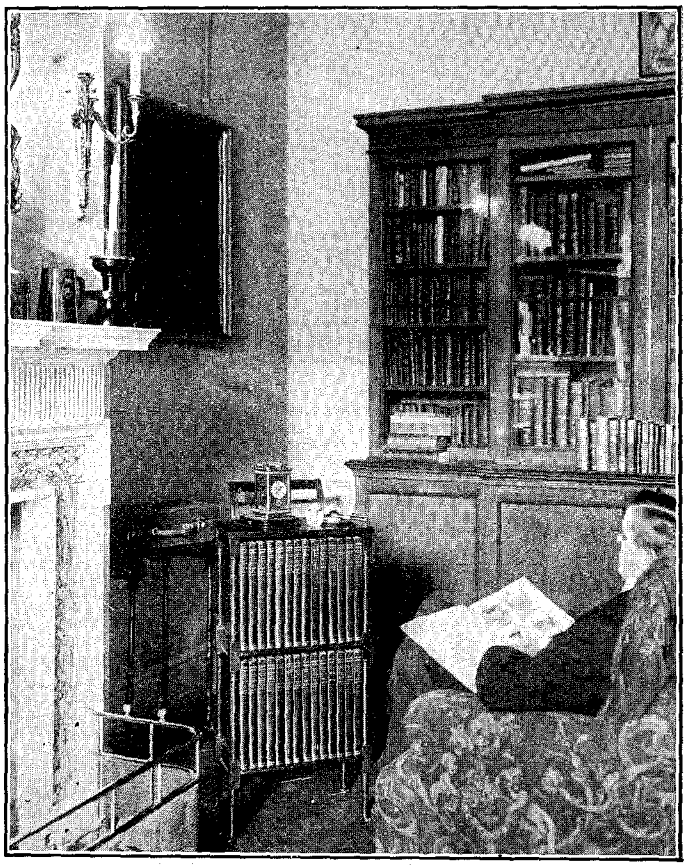

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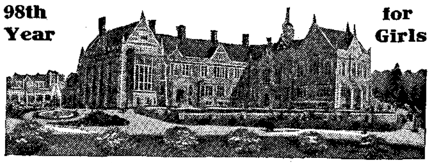

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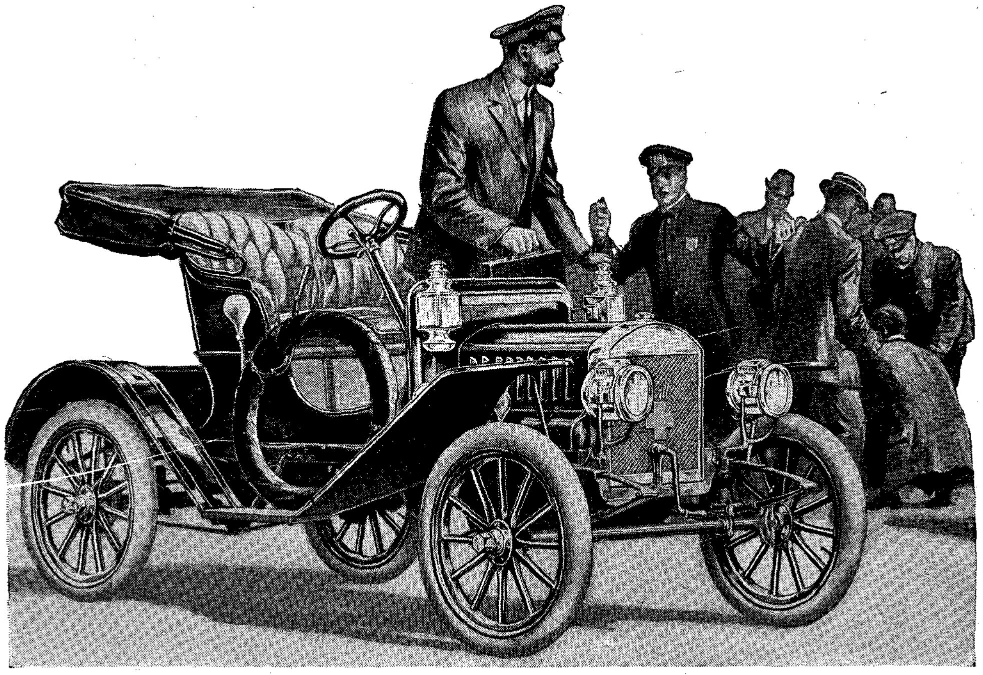

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

DEMOCRACY FACING THE TARIFF

THE SOBERING effect of victory is reported to have been plainly evident at the gathering of Democratic chiefs in Baltimore last week, when sad recollections of the tragic fate of the last Democratic tariff kept the oratory from becoming too exultant or exuberant. The three main speakers at the rally, Governor Harmon, Champ Clark, and Senator Bailey, agreed that *their* party is on probation, that it has been placed in power less on account of its own virtues than because of the extreme wickedness of its opponent, and that it must prove its fitness for greater responsibilities by its success in handling the tariff. So far, good. But when Mr. Clark's statement that the revision must be made "schedule by schedule, if not item by item," was followed a few minutes after by Senator Bailey's emphatic and ringing declaration that "the only way to revise a bill like the Payne-Aldrich Act is to cut off its head" and prepare a new tariff bill "from Genesis to Revelation," the press correspondents immediately wired that "the Democracy has split on the tariff." Thus, says the New York *Globe* (Rep.), did Bailey, of Texas, "introduce a fly into the harmony ointment." Next day, however, the Senator made everything harmonious by saying:

> "Whether it is better to revise the tariff in my way or in the way which Mr. Clark proposes, the difference between us is plainly and only as to method and procedure.
>
> "While I am tenacious—some people think unreasonably so—in contending for what I consider a principle, I would not divide my party for a moment over a simple question of procedure, and if the Democrats of the House, in which all tariff legislation must originate, determine upon the plan of revising it schedule by schedule I shall certainly interpose no objection which could possibly interfere with the great work which we must do."

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OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD,

The Democratic Congressman from Alabama who will be Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the Sixty-second Congress. Upon him will rest the chief responsibility in the proposed revision of the Payne Tariff.

A significant statement of hopes and purposes comes from Congressman Oscar Underwood, of Alabama, who sees no split in the Democratic ranks on the important tariff issue. As he was chosen at the recent caucus to lead the Ways and Means Committee in the next House of Representatives—the same caucus which definitely selected Mr. Clark for the Speakership—he speaks with some authority when he declares:

> "I do not regard the question of whether the Payne-Aldrich Act shall be revised by schedules or as a whole as a principle. It is a matter of the merest detail, and there is no reason why there should not be the utmost harmony. In my judgment the most satisfactory way is to take up a schedule at a time.
>
> "I think the members of the committee, of the House, and the people of the country will understand the subject better in that way, and to a large extent the opportunities for trading will be eliminated. So far as I can judge *from talking with members who will* comprize the next House, about 90 per cent. of them are in favor of a revision by schedule."

Yet many of the editors remain pretty well convinced that there is to be real trouble between the protectionist and tariff-for-revenue wings of the party. The New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.) reminds Mr. Clark and his associates that it was this "fatal trouble" that made the Wilson Tariff "a shapeless and inconsistent measure, ill adapted either to the purposes of protection or of tariff reform." And it adds a warning:

> "Is it necessary that the party should suffer another humiliation of the same kind as the outcome of the work that it is now undertaking to do? The situation now is infinitely simpler than it was in 1894, when the Democrats last took a hand in tariff-making. It is not now likely that any bill will be brought to a passage, nor is it probable that if it were the undivided responsibility for such a bill could be saddled upon the Democratic party, since that organization will be in *power in one House only. But the moment is* critical for the future of the party and of later tariff revision nevertheless."

The fact that "the ring of the Democratic halleluiahs at Baltimore was tempered by the cadence of the recessional—'lest we forget,'" is noted by the Washington *Post* (Ind.) and also by the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) as a striking characteristic of the conference. The subject of tariff revision was handled most carefully by all of the speakers, Presidential

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booms were carefully kept out of sight, and even the disquieting name of the "peerless leader" of three former campaigns was only introduced with the concession that Mr. Bryan would never be a fourth-time candidate for the Presidency.

Senator Bailey's program of "every duty for revenue, no duty for protection," with the necessaries of life on the free list comes in for some Republican scorn. The New York *Globe* is not even willing to believe that the Senator means what he says:

> "This is the same Bailey who was accused, not without reason, of being an Aldrich aide when the tariff was under revision—a Senator who on many roll-calls voted against lowering duties. The suspicion prevails that Bailey is aware that the net effect of successful insistence on general revision will be no revision at all. It is more than hinted that Bailey's zeal for tariff reform is from the lips out, and that he is one of the main props and supports of that system of log-rolling and local selfishness that is the main reliance of extreme protectionists. 'If there is to be any protection I want my share'—this is the Bailey attitude, and as long as it prevails there is not likely to be much downward revision. All those who take this view and oppose revision until it is made general are not dangerous as tariff reformers. They offer their votes for sale and their terms are met.
>
> "Champ Clark wants to do something, and so wanting, is willing to concede to the practicalities of the situation. He proposes to take judicial notice of the fact that the Senate during the next two years will not be under Democratic control, and that no tariff bill can become law that President Taft is unwilling to sign. He would consider, therefore, the matter of getting 'insurgent' Republican votes in the Senate and the President's signature. He is not inclined to look with favor on sham efforts for general revision when he knows in advance that nothing can be achieved by this method. Whether confidence in the Democratic party increases or diminishes will largely depend on whether the Clark or the Bailey policy is adopted."

NEUTRALIZATION OR FORTIFICATION?

When six reasons formally advanced by a group of distinguished men and women against fortifying the Panama Canal seem "sound and unanswerable" to more than one editor, while another dubs them "the sentimental tommyrot of hysterical peace advocates," there seems no reason to find fault with the Chicago *Record-Herald's* declaration that this is "a highly debatable affair." Not in the newspapers alone, but also in the halls of Congress there is promise of a battle royal between the fortificationists and the neutralizationists. This renewal of the discussion dates from the recent special message from the President, in which he asks the present Congress to appropriate $5,000,000 of the $12,475,328 which he now expects the work of fortifying to cost. To quote President Taft's own words:

> "The Canal when completed will afford the only convenient route for water communication between our Atlantic and Pacific coasts and virtually will be a part of the coast line of the United States. Its assured possession and control will greatly contribute to our peace, safety, and prosperity as a nation. In my judgment it is the right and the duty of the United States to fortify and make capable of defense the work that will bear so vital a relation to its welfare and that is being created solely by it and at an expenditure of enormous sums."

Accompanying the President's message was a letter from the Secretary of War briefly setting forth the importance of Panama fortification from the military point of view:

> "Fortifications and a military garrison will serve in time of war the same purpose on the Canal Zone as are served by the fortifications and garrisons in and around our important seacoast cities. They will free the fleet and permit it to follow its legitimate functions in seeking out and opposing the fleet of an enemy. They will preclude an effective bombardment of the locks and operating machinery. They will enable our fleet to be transferred in safety from one ocean to the other in the face of an opposition fleet. They will prevent the destruction or seizure of the Canal by a raiding force of the enemy, and they will enable the United States to carry out their guaranties of neutrality.
>
> "The military relation of the Panama Canal with the interests of the United States is of so vital a nature that the consensus of naval and military opinion, in which I concur, is that assured possession and control of that Canal will be an indispensable condition to our naval security and welfare."

Many Republican Congressmen, according to a New York *Herald* Washington dispatch, are likely to join Chairman Tawney, of the House Appropriations Committee, and Chairman Foster, of the Foreign Affairs Committee, in opposing the President's recommendations. Along with Mr. Tawney's oft-repeated protests against the "sinful waste of money" in putting up these "needless" fortifications are heard remarks about the inconsistency of such action with our prominence in the movement for world-wide peace, and Congressman Bartholdt (Rep.), of Missouri, is reported in *The Herald* as saying that fortification will imperil, not insure, the safety of the Canal:

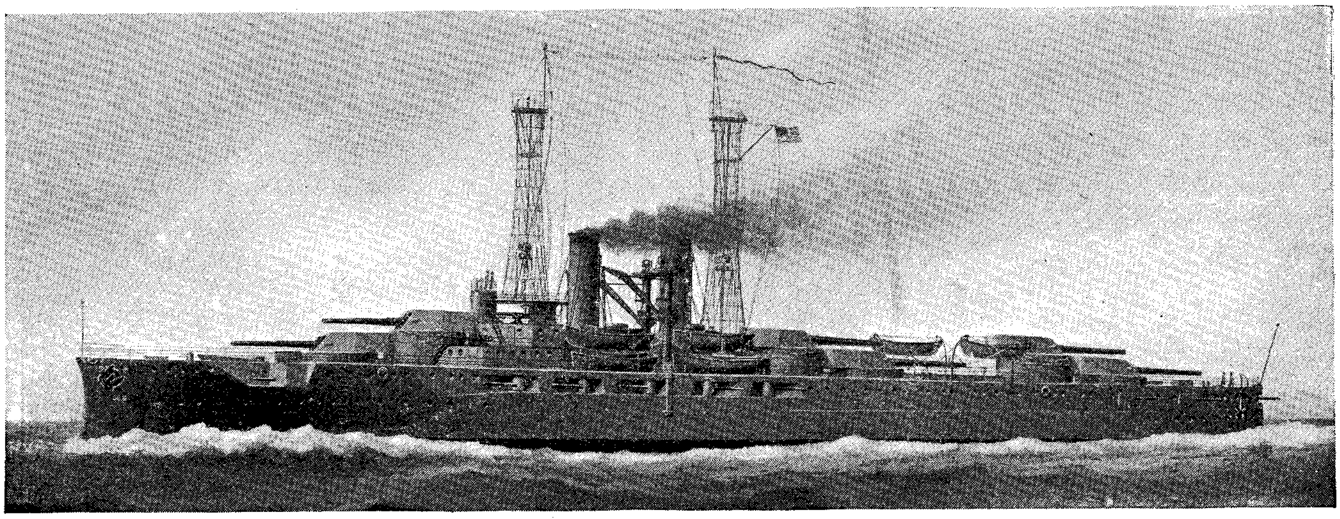
> "As soon as we fortify the Canal we place it upon a strength basis, and any nation that is stronger than the United States can destroy it at any time it chooses. I want to make it as safe as it is possible to do. Neutrality agreements with the great nations of the earth would make it as secure as our northern boundary, or the Suez Canal, which is surrounded by military Powers."

These arguments are, of course, reflected in the editorial columns of the daily press, the Hartford *Times* (Dem.), Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), New York *World* (Dem.), and New York *Herald* (Ind.) being especially outspoken in condemnation of "the proposed folly of erecting forts on the Panama Canal." *The Independent* argues at length for neutralization and endeavors to show that this policy "has had no small vogue among the nations":

> "Already the Suez Canal, the Straits of Magellan, the Danube River, the Black Sea, the Ionian Islands, Luxembourg, Norway, Switzerland, Belgium, Honduras, and a portion of Savoy have been neutralized. The *status quo* is also guaranteed in all the territories bordering on the Baltic and North seas, while the Rush-Bagot treaty of 1817, between Great Britain and the United States, practically guarantees the neutrality of the Great Lakes and Lake Champlain. The neutralization of the Panama Canal, therefore, is no new and untried method of insuring international peace."

The strongest and most complete statement of the case for neutralization comes in the shape of a document signed by a number of representative citizens, including Richard Olney, President David Starr Jordan, William Dean Howells, President Faunce of Brown University, Jane Addams, and Ida Tarbell. There are presented six reasons, which seem to the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.), Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), and New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) to be most conclusive, showing "why the Panama Canal should be neutralized, not fortified":

> "1. Because the Canal would be safer in war time without fortification. According to the agreement signed by the Hague Conference, in 1907, unfortified coast places can not be bombarded.
>
> "2. Because the original intention of our Government . . . was to prohibit fortifications on the Canal. . . . . . .
>
> "3. Because, tho the Suez Canal was built with English money, England agreed to its neutralization. The Straits of Magellan are also neutralized. . . . . . .
>
> "4. Because the United States, in all its history, has never been attacked and began every foreign war it ever had, and it is too important a customer for any great nation at this late day to wantonly attack. Tho an enemy might in stress of war be tempted to break its pledge to us, no nation would dare break its neutralization pledge with the combined Powers, as the penalty of non-intercourse which could be included in the general treaty would involve commercial ruin.
>
> "5. Because, with the experience of nearly a century's peace with England, insured by our undefended Canadian border-line,



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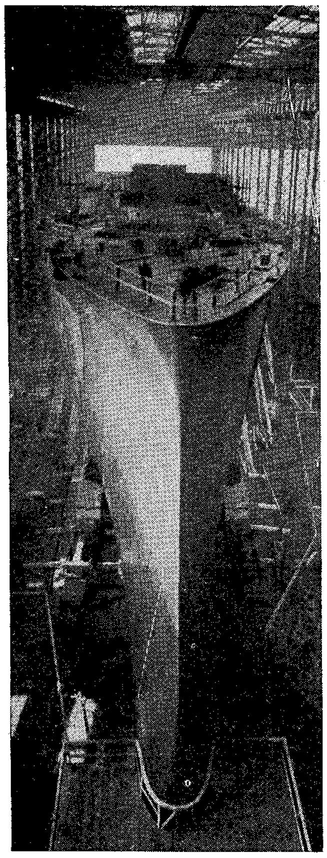

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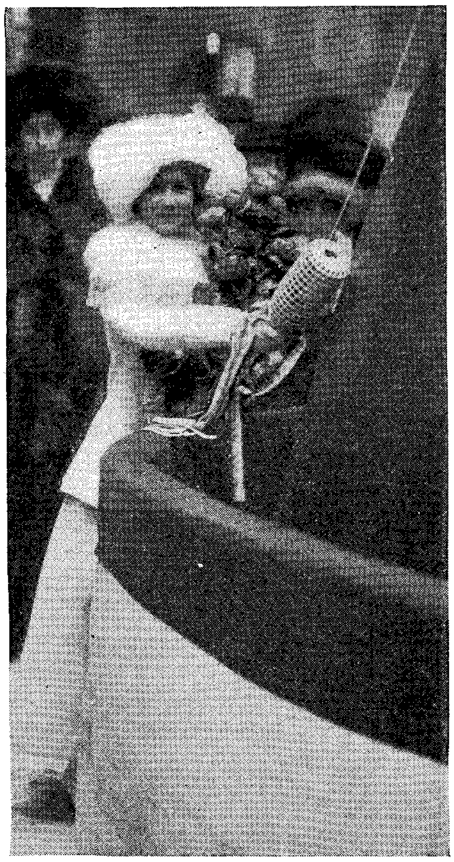

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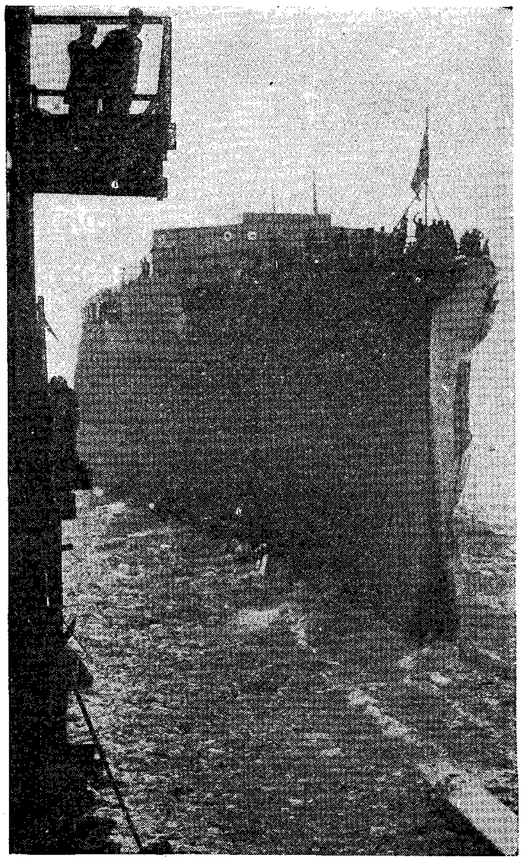
MISS MARY MACON CHRISTENING THE NEW FIGHTER.



LEAVING THE WAYS.

The *Arkansas*, which took the water at Camden, N. J., on January 14, is the largest and most heavily armed warship ever launched in this country. Her length over all is 562 feet; beam, 93 feet; draft, 28 feet, 6 inches; and her displacement is 26,000 tons. Her main armament will consist of twelve 12-inch guns, and the total weight of her broadside fire will be 11,000 pounds.

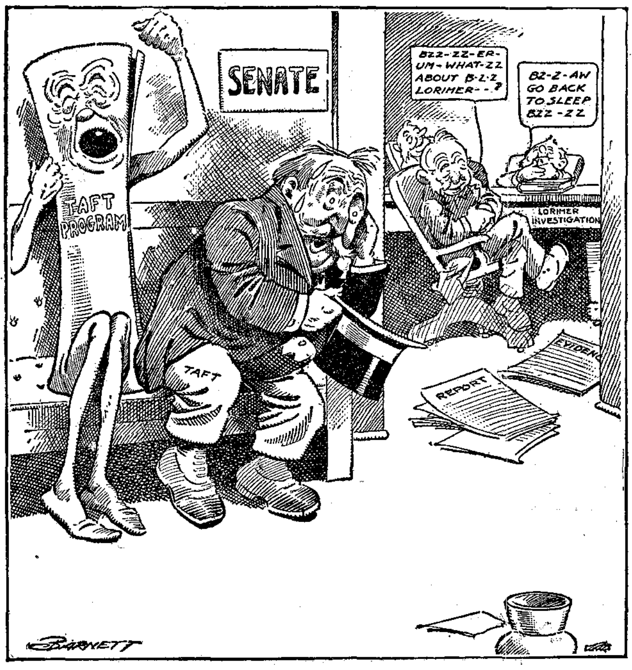
OUR NEWEST PEACE ADVOCATE.

until we have asked for complete arbitration treaties with all possible future enemies, and have been refused, we should be insincere in increasing our war measures. . . . . . .

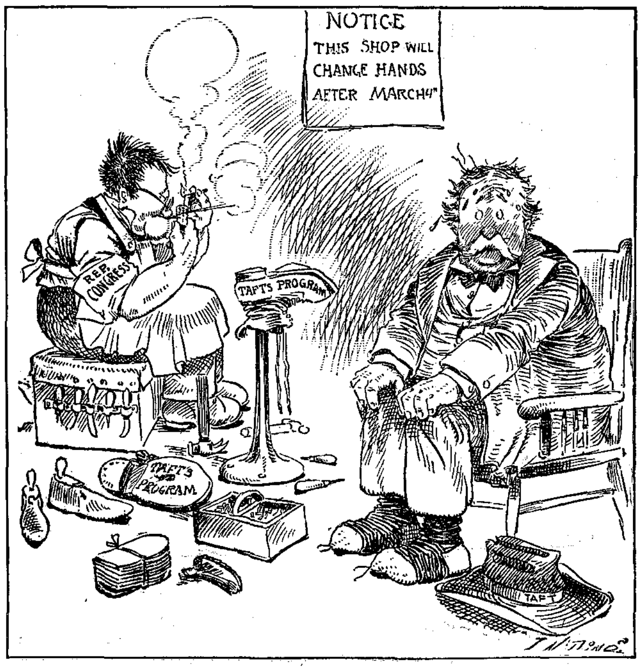
"6. Because, in the words of David J. Foster, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House of Representatives, 'the initial expense of the necessary fortifications would not be less than $25,000,000; in all probability it would not be less than $50,000,000. The annual expense of maintaining such fortifications 2,000 miles from home would probably amount to $5,000,000. With all the fortifications possible, it is still apparent that in order that the Canal might be of military advantage to the United States in time of war a guard of battle-ships at each of its entrances would be an absolute necessity.

"'It is equally apparent that with such a guard the fortifications would be unnecessary, if not entirely useless.'"

There is, on the other hand, remarks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), some doubt as to whether these distinguished individuals, with all their "engaging personal qualities and commendable moral characteristics" are "properly qualified as members of a jury of experts to pronounce upon the question of the expediency of fortifying the Panama Canal." This paper reminds us, too, that to leave the Canal unfortified in a region not far from the haunts of "megalocephalic tyrants like Castro and Zelaya," is "like the attitude of a jewelry merchant who puts diamond tiaras in his shop-window and has neither watchman nor lights nor burglar alarm." The same point of view is no less strongly urged by such representative journals as the New York *Commercial*, Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.), Providence *Journal* (Ind), Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.), New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), and Washington *Post* (Ind). The


SENATE
BZZ-ZZ-ER-UM-WHAT-ZZ ABOUT B-Z-Z LORIMER--?
BZ-Z-AW GO BACK TO SLEEP BZZ-ZZ
TAFT PROGRAM
LORIMER INVESTIGATION
EVIDENCE
REPORT
TAFT
BARNETT

"WISH I HADN'T MADE ANY ENGAGEMENTS WITH THAT CROWD."
—Barnett in the Los Angeles *Herald.*



WILLIAM—"Well, if that fellow doesn't get busy pretty soon, I'll just have to go."
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader.*

IDLE THOUGHTS OF A BUSY FELLOW.

New York *Tribune* (Rep.) takes it upon itself to answer in turn the six arguments which these "various estimable men and women have formally put forward":

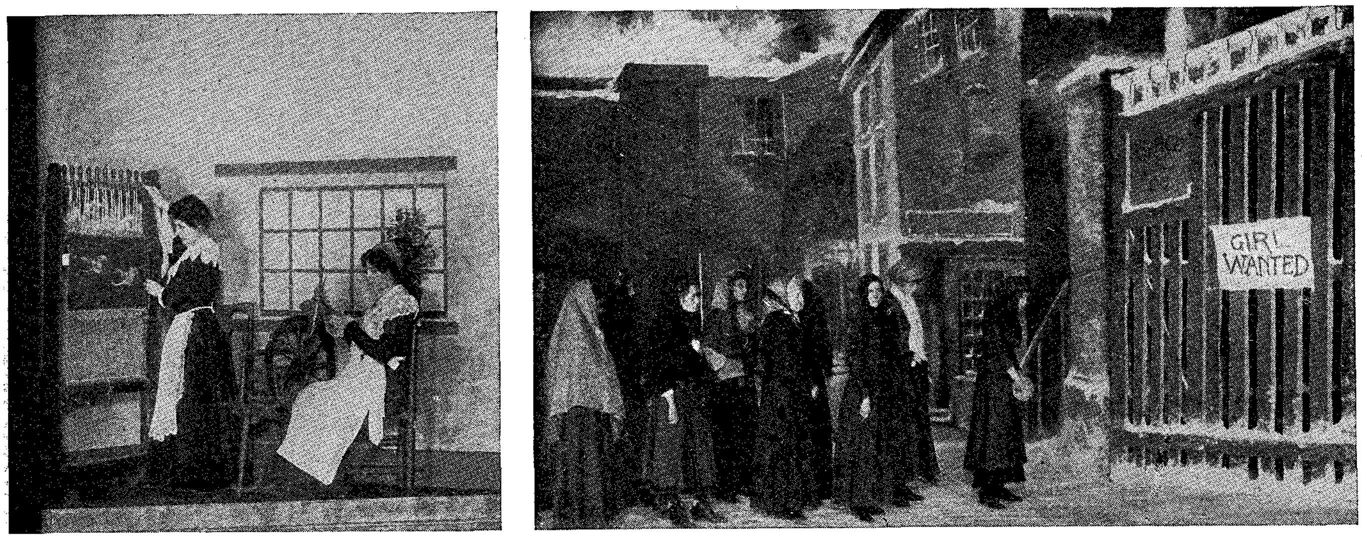
"To say that the Canal would be safer without forts because a Hague treaty exempts unfortified places from bombardment suggests the same rule for all our coast cities. We do not think, however, that Americans would countenance the abolition of all coast and harbor defenses on that ground. That 'the original intention of our Government was to prohibit fortifications on the Canal' can not be conceded by those familiar with the record. Ever since the Grant-Hayes policy of 'an American canal under American control' was adopted, thirty years ago, the practically invariable purpose of this Government has been to make our control of the Canal secure against attack. The single proposal to the contrary was rejected in a most significant manner.

"That England agreed to the neutralization of the Suez Canal has nothing to do with the case. England did not build the Suez Canal, and did not acquire her great interest in it until years after it was completed. The recommendation of the Interparliamentary Union that all interoceanic waterways be neutralized was a pious aspiration and nothing more. We have not heard that as a result of it Germany has neutralized the Kiel Canal, or that France will refrain from fortifications near the Canal du Midi. It is true that 'the United States has never been attacked,' but that is not proof that it never will be, nor should we for that reason abolish all our defenses against possible attack. That a nation breaking its neutralization pledge would be ruined by the penalty of non-intercourse of other nations might be true if there were any general treaty providing for such penalty, but until there is such a treaty arguments based upon a supposition of it are lacking in effectiveness.

"That our nearly one hundred years of peace with Great Britain should be credited to the fact that our Canadian borderline is unfortified is a theory which is ingenious and idealistic, but which most men will regard as fanciful almost to the point of being fantastic. And as to the sixth argument, that 'the initial expense of the necessary fortifications would not be less than $25,000,000, and in all probability would not be less than $50,000,000,' its moderation must certainly be admired. Why not add another cipher or two? It would be quite easy, and probably *no less unconvincing.* We may heartily agree with the memorialists in deprecating the cost of military preparations throughout the world, but so long as these are maintained, and until a general and effective agreement for their abatement can be adopted, we can not perceive the prudence of making this exceedingly costly, important, and vulnerable work, which is essential to our own welfare and security and which we have promised to protect for all the world, an exception to the otherwise general rule."

"DOLLAR DIPLOMACY" IN HONDURAS

"J. P. MORGAN has annexed Honduras to the United States!" exclaims the New York *Call* (Socialist), commenting upon the arrangement between our Government, that of Honduras, and an American syndicate of underwriters for the reorganization of credit and the refunding of debt in that Central American republic. Other papers, however, do not put such an extreme interpretation on the facts in the case. If the United States Senate and the Congress of Honduras ratify the convention recently signed by Secretary Knox and Gen. Juan E. Paredes, the immediate result, the Washington correspondents tell us, will be the financial rehabilitation of Honduras, with the United States as sponsor and guarantor. While some of our editors hail this as an outcome to be desired, because, as President Taft pointed out in his last annual message, "a strong Honduras would tend immensely to the progress and prosperity of Central America," others see in the means proposed to this end a dangerous departure from precedent and an unwarrantable development of "dollar diplomacy." While the exact terms of the convention are not yet made public, the Washington correspondents agree as to its general trend and purpose. It clears the way, we are told, for a loan of $10,000,000 to Honduras by J. P. Morgan & Company, the loan to be secured by the Honduras customs revenues. "In the fewest possible words," says the Washington correspondent of the New York *American,* "the United States binds itself to the Morgan syndicate, which lends the money, to see that Honduras fulfils its contracts." One of the international effects of this arrangement, the same correspondent adds, "is that it keeps out of the affairs of Honduras every foreign nation." Should any friction occur between the financial syndicate and the Government of Honduras, says the New York *World's* Washington correspondent, "provision is made for the adjustment of difficulties by the submission of the question to the



WOMAN'S WORK IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

SUFFRAGISTS IN LIVING PORTRAYAL OF WOMAN'S WRONGS.

One night last week a New York theater was given over to a series of elaborate tableaux, posed by various woman-suffrage organizations, to raise money for the cause. The two pictures represented above were arranged by the Woman's Political League.

heads of the two Governments involved." In a dispatch to the New York *Tribune* we read:

> "The convention, it is believed, will completely reorganize the finances of Honduras. The debt of the country is estimated at about $112,000,000, the accumulation of principal and interest on four loans made since 1867. J. P. Morgan & Company, in August, 1909, entered into an arrangement with the holders of Honduran bonds in Europe by which, if a settlement of the loan then proposed was effected through the auspices of the United States, 15 per cent. of the value of the bonds would be paid. This contemplated the payment of $15 on every $100 of existing bonds with unpaid coupons attached, thus making necessary the payment by Honduras of only $4,000,000, or about 15 per cent. of $25,000,000, the approximate face value of the bonds.
>
> "A loan of $10,000,000, however, is being negotiated by Honduras, with a view to expending about $6,000,000 toward the completion of the partly constructed interoceanic railway joining the Atlantic and Pacific seacoasts of the country at Puerto Cortez and the Bay of Fonseca. The loans procured by Honduras since 1867 were to have been applied to the construction of the railway, but the frequent change of administration and alleged misappropriation of funds obstructed its progress.
>
> "Señor Paredes said that the signing of the convention and the contract soon to be closed with the Morgan syndicate made possible the completion of the road within a short time."

The situation is complicated by the existence in Honduras of what seems to be a flourishing revolution under the leadership of ex-President Manuel Bonilla. The latter, says a recent dispatch, "is said to be gaining strength daily, owing to the continual desertion of Government troops to the revolutionists." The *Hornet*, under the famous filibustering leader, Gen. Lee Christmas, has turned up in Honduran waters to aid the revolutionists, and Uncle Sam has indicated his interest in the situation by sending two gunboats, the *Marietta* and the *Tacoma*, to the scene. We have also warned Guatemala against countenancing filibustering expeditions from her territory into that of her neighboring republic. The Washington *Post* (Ind.), however, is surprized at the equanimity preserved by all concerned. We read:

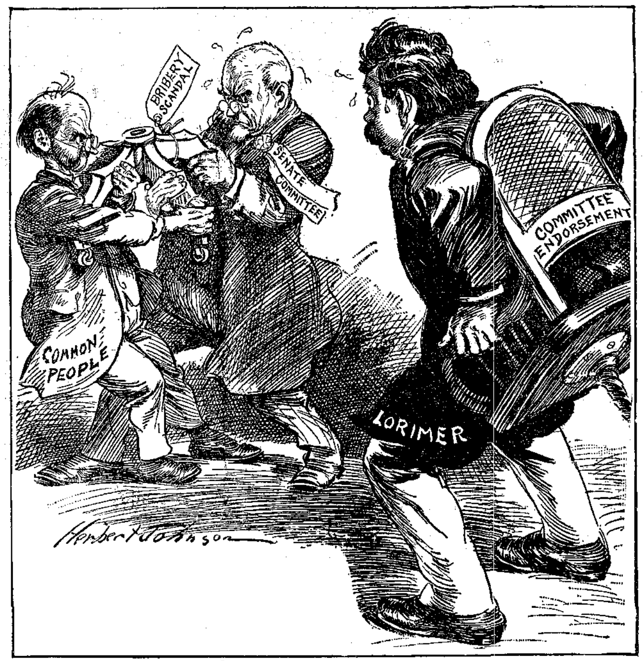
> "No one has risen in protest against the filibuster outrage committed by the *Hornet* formerly of the Navy, as was the case when the *Hornet* sailed with rations for Estrada's army. The international court at Cartago has taken no steps toward arbitration, while Mexico seems to be unaware of what is in the wind just beyond her borders. No British or German gunboats are on the horizon, either, albeit Honduras is head over ears in debt to both of them. The Carnegie Peace Foundation is letting its first chance slip through its fingers. Only one press agent is at the Ananias wire, and that is the pony circuit."

SENATOR ALDRICH'S PANIC-CURE

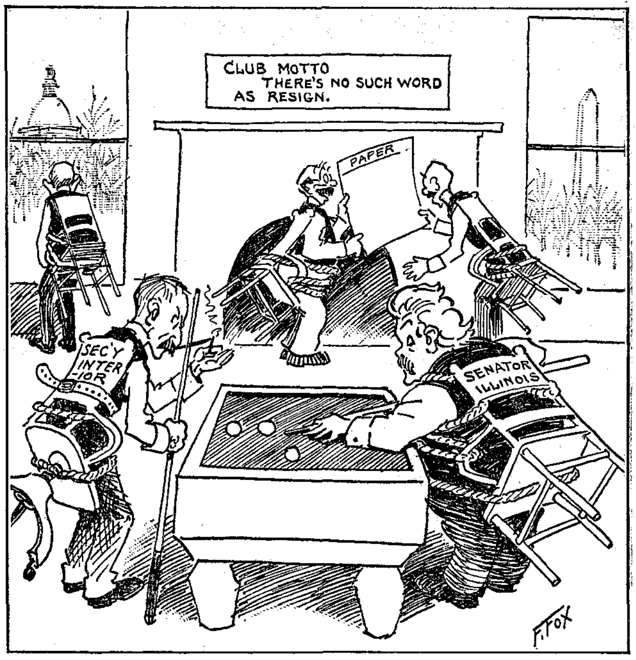
PANICS are not a necessary evil, our highest financial authorities have repeatedly assured us, but an ill which Congress can abolish when it will by remedying certain glaring defects in our financial organization. When the nation awoke to this fact after the panic of 1907 the National Monetary Commission was created, with instructions to inquire exhaustively into the whole subject and to report to Congress "what changes are necessary or desirable in the monetary system of the United States or in the laws relating to banking and currency." The commission has at last broken its silence of more than two years by making public a tentative proposal formulated by its chairman, Senator Nelson W. Aldrich. The details of this plan, besides being subject to changes, are too technical greatly to interest the general reader. But its aim, the creation of an adequate and safe monetary system, is one which, as Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh remarks, touches the welfare of every man, woman, and child in the whole nation.

In a letter accompanying his proposals Mr. Aldrich reminds the commission that "one of the principal needs is to find some method for the unification of our present banking institutions into one comprehensive system," since under our present system of isolated units "reserves are so scattered as to be unavailable in time of trouble either for purposes of assistance or defense." In this letter he goes on to indicate, in general terms, the other crying needs of our present system—"a more scientific basis for bank-note circulation, so that the volume of circulation shall be responsive to the needs of business"; and a discount market similar to the discount markets of Europe, "so that the most liquid portion of our bank funds will not of necessity be forced to such a large degree as at present into the making of call loans upon Stock Exchange collateral, but will instead be available for the needs of commercial business."

To meet these needs Senator Aldrich proposes, not the central bank that many expected him to advocate, but a "Reserve Association of America," a centralized banking mechanism under the joint control of the national banks, representatives of industrial, agricultural, and commercial interests, and the Government. Altho he submits his plan to the Monetary Commission as "a basis for criticism and discussion" rather than as a perfected program, it is hailed by Assistant Secretary Andrews, of the Treasury Department, as "the most profound and comprehensive attempt at constructive financial legislation which



UNCOMFORTABLE.
—Johnson in the Philadelphia *North American.*



THE SIT-TIGHT CLUB.
—Fox in the Chicago *Post.*

SEATS OF THE MIGHTY.

the country has witnessed since the time of Hamilton." Mr. Andrews summarizes its good points as follows:

> "It provides for greater unity of policy and uninterrupted exchange among the banks in different parts of the country; it eliminates the present inflexibility of our banking reserves; it provides for a national discount market; it does away with the bond-secured currency and offers a flexible note issue based upon commercial assets in its stead; it removes the objectionable features of the independent Treasury system, and it proposes to eliminate the irregularities which now exist between the Federal and the State banking systems."

Except those who see in Senator Aldrich's plan merely the unpopular central-bank idea thinly disguised, most of its critics find fault only with minor details and technicalities. Among the former, however, is Leslie M. Shaw, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, who, according to the New York *Times*, characterizes the scheme as "the same central bank which Mr. Aldrich and all the interests, Wall Street in the lead, have favored for years." Representative Vreeland, of the Monetary Commission, questions the advisability of omitting the State banks and chartered trust companies from participation.

To quote the opening paragraphs of Senator Aldrich's text:

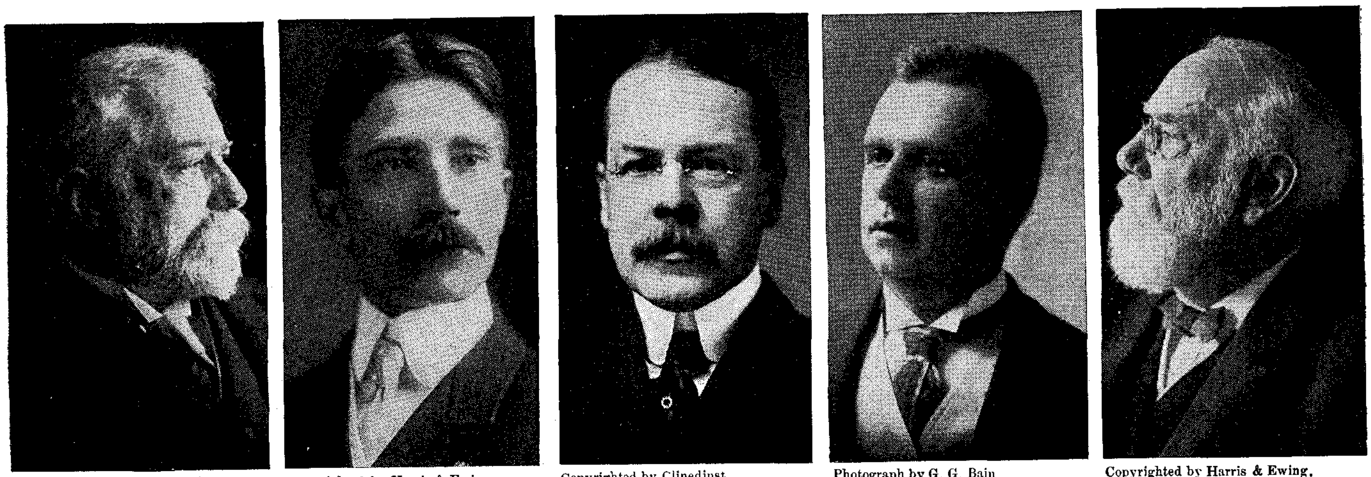
> "It is proposed to charter the Reserve Association of America, which will be the principal fiscal agent of the Government of the United States. The authorized capital of the Reserve Association shall be approximately $300,000,000. The length of its charter shall be fifty years. The head office of the association shall be in Washington, D. C.
>
> "The country shall be divided into fifteen districts, and a branch of the Reserve Association shall be located in each district.
>
> "The Reserve Association and its branches shall be exempt from State and local taxation, except in respect to taxes upon real estate owned by it.
>
> "Only national banks of the classes hereinafter provided for may subscribe to the capital stock of the Reserve Association. A national bank having a minimum capital of at least $25,000 may subscribe to an amount of capital stock of the Reserve Association equal to 20 per cent. of the stock of the subscribing national bank, and not less, and each of such subscribing banks shall become a member of a local association as hereinafter provided for."

Of the local associations mentioned above the document goes on to say:

> "All subscribing banks shall be formed into associations of national banks, to be designated as local associations. Every local association shall be composed of not less than ten banks, and the combined capital and surplus of the members of each local association shall aggregate not less than $5,000,000.
>
> "All the local associations shall be grouped into fifteen divisions, to be called districts. The territory included in the local associations shall be so apportioned that every national bank will be located within the boundaries of some local association. Every subscribing national bank shall become a member of the local association of the territory in which it is situated."

As already stated, it is proposed that each of the fifteen districts be represented by a branch association, which shall elect directors to the central Reserve Association. The board of each branch association shall include a certain proportion of men not bankers, but who represent "the industrial, commercial, agricultural, and other interests of the district." Governors and deputy-governors of the Central Association shall be appointed by the President of the United States, and shall be removable for cause. The board of the Central Association shall consist of 45 directors, and shall be composed in the following manner:

> "First—Six *ex-officio* members, namely, the governor of the Reserve Association, who shall be chairman of the board; two deputy-governors of the Reserve Association, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and the Controller of the Currency.
>
> "Second—Fifteen directors to be elected, one by the board of directors of each branch of the Reserve Association. They shall be elected by ballot, each member of the branch board having one vote.
>
> "Third—Twelve directors, who shall be elected by voting representatives, one representing the banks embraced in each district. Each voting representative shall cast a number of votes equal to the number of shares in the Reserve Association held by all the banks in the district which he represents.
>
> "Fourth—The board as thus constituted shall select 12 additional members, who shall fairly represent the industrial, commercial, agricultural, and other interests of the country, and who shall not be officers of banks. Directors of banks shall not be considered officers.
>
> "At the first meeting of the board all the members of the board, except the *ex-officio* members, shall be classified into three classes, and the terms of office of these three classes shall be, respectively, one, two, and three years. Thereafter members of the board shall be elected for a term of three years.
>
> "No member of any national or State legislative body shall



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Canadian Minister of Customs.

SOME OF THE MEN WHO ARE FRAMING THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

be a director of the Reserve Association, nor of any of the branches, nor of any local association.

"The directors of the Reserve Association shall annually elect an executive committee and such other committees as the by-laws of the Reserve Association may provide. The executive committee shall consist of nine members, of which the governor of the Reserve Association shall be *ex-officio* chairman and the two deputies and the Controller of the Currency *ex-officio* members.

"The executive committee shall have all the authority which is vested in the board of directors, except such as may be specifically delegated by the board to other committees or to the executive officers.

"There shall be a board of supervision elected by the board of directors from among its number, of which the Secretary of the Treasury shall be *ex-officio* chairman."

Senator Aldrich is convinced that such an organization is safeguarded on all sides against "control by ambitious monetary interests or domination by political influence." He says, moreover, that the adoption of his plan as a whole would be "a staggering blow for stock-market gambling."

His plan further makes provision for the issue of its own notes by the Reserve Association to replace national bank-notes as those are retired, and for the issue of emergency currency if needed. The Reserve Association would be authorized to make rediscounts, and to fix a uniform rate of discount. It would have branches in foreign countries. The Senator proposes also the authorization of national savings-banks and national trust companies.

The central idea of a federation of national banks bottomed on the local associations, thinks the Chicago *Tribune*, "should meet with pretty general approval." And the New York *Tribune* is convinced that such a federation, with its activities limited as proposed, "would obviate the objections which the banks of the country would naturally raise to the establishment of an institution which would overshadow them to the degree that one modeled upon the central banks of Europe would." To *The Wall Street Journal* it is "a long firm step in the right direction."

The New York *Herald* regards it as an interesting attempt "to reconcile the adherents of a great central bank and the advocates of the zone system of national banks." Charles A. Conant, author of "A History of Modern Banks of Issue," is quoted in the New York *Journal of Commerce* as predicting that the ultimate result of Mr. Aldrich's proposals will be "to put this country abreast of the countries of Continental Europe in ability to maintain moderate rates for the use of money and to avoid the convulsions to which our present system subjects the money market."

PROSPECTS OF CANADIAN RECIPROCITY

THERE is still a stormy course to steer, the political experts tell us, before the vexed question of reciprocal tariff concessions between the United States and Canada reaches its haven of ratification in the United States Congress and the Canadian Parliament. Both Premier Laurier and President Taft long ago declared themselves in favor of some form of reciprocity treaty, and some months ago they appointed a joint commission to map out a program of mutual concessions which could command popular approval on both sides of the line. Last week this commission concluded its final conference in Washington, and the correspondents say that President Taft will urge Congress to act upon its recommendations at this session. While the Constitution provides that the Senate alone shall be consulted in regard to treaties, yet "in this case," says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, "where a reciprocity treaty will mean the repeal of important sections of a revenue measure, the treaty will be submitted to Congress in some form that will allow the House to give its assent to the proposed changes in the law." The same correspondent describes briefly the conflicting interests involved on either side of the border. We read:

"Canada is, generally speaking, anxious for a market in this country for her raw materials—wheat, dairy products, lumber, coal, fish, wood pulp—including print paper. The United States, generally speaking, wants a market in Canada for manufactured articles—machinery, cotton goods, and such American products as fruits and American coal. In each country also there is a strong low-tariff sentiment fighting for a lowering of the tariff wall. . . . . . .

"Our demand for a Canadian market for our machinery is met by the Canadian demand for an American market for farm and dairy products.

"The Canadian manufacturers are strong enough to prevent the free listing of such manufactured products as enter at once into trade—plows, reapers, and the like. But they need cheaper machinery for making other machinery or for the manufacture of finished products. It is along such lines that a compromise is expected.

"In return, however, Canada would want a reduction in our duty on wheat and on dairy products, and would be aided by the popular clamor in the United States for free foodstuffs. The Canadians believe that a good natural market for their cheaper foods exists in the United States, and they point out the result of a slip of the pen in the Payne-Aldrich Act by which the duty on cream was reduced from 5 cents a pound to 5 cents a gallon—a cut from about 40 cents a gallon to 5 cents. The consequence was that in the past year nearly $1,000,000 worth of Canadian cream found a market in the Eastern States. . . . . . .

"In one direction our demand for better market for finished products finds a strong popular echo in Canada. That is in relation to cotton goods, which the Canadians feel should enter at as low a rate as possible, because Canada is not naturally a cotton-manufacturing center, and a hothouse growth is not desirable."

The plan of the commission, says the Washington correspondent of *The Journal of Commerce*, has been to select the commodities for reciprocity in such a way as to arouse the smallest amount of antagonism on either side of the border. The following dispatch from Ottawa to the New York *Herald* mentions some of the difficulties of the problem from the Canadian point of view:

> "It has already become known that altho the United States seemed willing to remove in whole or in part the duty on Canadian wheat, the Canadian envoys did not want it. Several weeks ago the Laurier Government would have welcomed the idea of free wheat. The milling interests on this side of the line, however, entered diligent protest. They desire to keep their Minneapolis competitors at a disadvantage. The flour-makers of the United States require Canadian hard wheat for mixing purposes and they have to pay a duty of 25 cents a bushel. They get a drawback of 99 per cent. on such as they export, but still the tax amounts to something and it results in advantage to the Canadian millers, who are making wonderful progress against American flour in the British market.
>
> "Washington dispatches say little about live stock, but that is one line of production which would be greatly assisted by a reduction of the American tariff.
>
> "Coal, according to the Washington dispatches in Canadian newspapers, has been put out of the question, but there are those here who would not be surprized to see the Canadian duty reduced to 45 cents a ton, the same as the American. The influence of the Nova Scotia miners is strong enough to prevent much further progress."

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association mentioned in this dispatch declares that Canada is not ready for reciprocity with the United States, and that any lowering of the Canadian tariff at this time would "unsettle business" and bring disaster. Balanced against the protest of the manufacturers is the demand for "all the reciprocity possible" laid before Parliament by a delegation of a thousand men who claimed to speak for the farmers of the Canadian West.

Sooner or later, declares the Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.), "freer trade with Canada is bound to come." At this stage, it adds, we should welcome as an entering wedge any concessions on either side. The question, says the New York *Herald* (Ind.), is no longer "Will there be a reciprocity agreement?" but "What kind of an agreement shall it be?" The Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) is convinced that on both sides of the line "there is what might be termed a majority desire for an effective reciprocity treaty, just as there is a majority desire in this country for a general lowering of our own tariff." It adds, however, a reminder that "the standpat element is still strong in the Senate, and that element does not want a reciprocity treaty with Canada or anybody else." We learn also that both Speaker Cannon and Representative Dalzell have given to the Canadian correspondents in Washington gloomy views on the prospects of a reciprocity agreement. On the other hand, we are assured by the New York *Herald's* correspondent that President Taft has been hearing from the Senators who are not giving interviews for Canadian consumption, and that in consequence he takes a rosy view of the outlook for a reciprocity agreement. The New York *World* (Dem.) and the New York *American* (Ind.) are among the papers which think that only "sheer stupidity on the part of the high protectionists of this country" can prevent a fair trade agreement being reached before the close of the present session of Congress.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

"The automobile is a tool of civilization," says a motor journal. Or weapon?—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

You may bust, you may batter the trust if you will, the ascent of its prices will go right on still.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Some enterprising magazine might make a hit by sending Senator Lorimer out to write up the Adams County situation.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Why should Maine go in for a liquor referendum when the prestige of the "dry" and the privileges of the "wet" are hers already?—*Boston Transcript.*

To judge by customs scandals we have been almost a free-trade nation without knowing it.—*Wall Street Journal.*

There is occasionally something in a name. The first scandal, as you recall, happened in Adams county.—*Chicago Tribune.*

"Is the House too large?" is often asked. We could get along with a smaller House if the Representatives were larger.—*Columbia State.*

More Mexican rebels apparently are killed and captured by the Government's telegraph service than by its military service.—*New York World.*

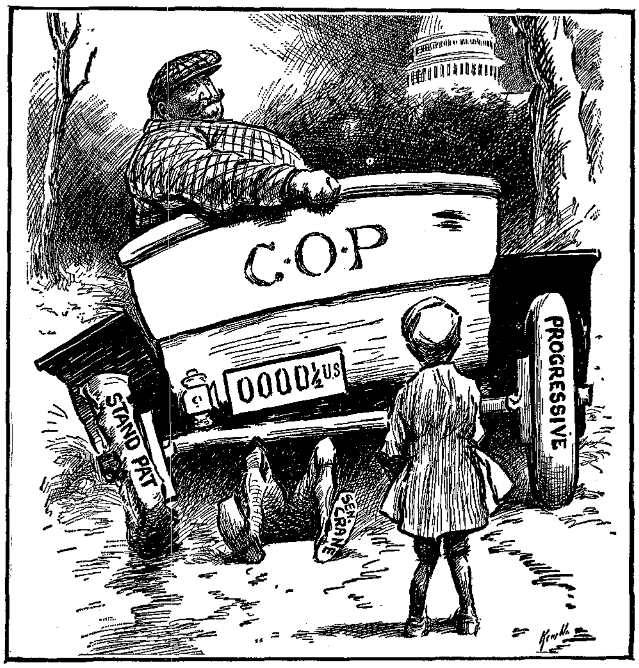
Wholesalers say that eggs and butter should be selling lower, but they will have to speak louder if they want the retail storekeepers to hear it.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Senator Aldrich's currency bill is called a plan for "mobile money." But what a large section of the public appear to want is automobile money.—*New York World.*

The Baltimore *American* remarks that "Democrats seem intent to put second-rate men in the United States Senate to succeed first-rate Republicans." Even that would be in the line of improvement.—*Columbia State.*

Timber wolves have been killing and eating people in Alaska, according to a dispatch from Seattle. Between timber wolves and alleged syndicate sharks, the lot of the Alaskan does not seem to be a particularly happy one.—*New Orleans Times Democrat.*

As President Farrell of the United States Steel Corporation has no taste for Monte Carlo, no desire for an imitation château on Riverside Drive, and belongs to a faith which does not allow divorce, it is just possible that he may make ends meet on the reduced salary of fifty thousand a year.—*Wall Street Journal.*



"SAY, BOSS, WHY DON'T YER HUNCH OVER A LITTLE TO DE ODDER SIDE? DEN DE MACHINE WILL RUN BETTER."

—Kemble in *Harper's Weekly.*

There are twenty-six licensed aviators in America. But the trouble is that not one of them is sure how long the license is good for.—*Washington Herald.*

The next thing we know the Senate will be compelled to pass out waiting checks so that no Senator may lose his turn in being investigated.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

Andrew Jackson Graham, candidate for mayor of Chicago, promises, "I'll rob no one." Candidates are getting more and more radical.—*Cleveland Plain-Dealer.*

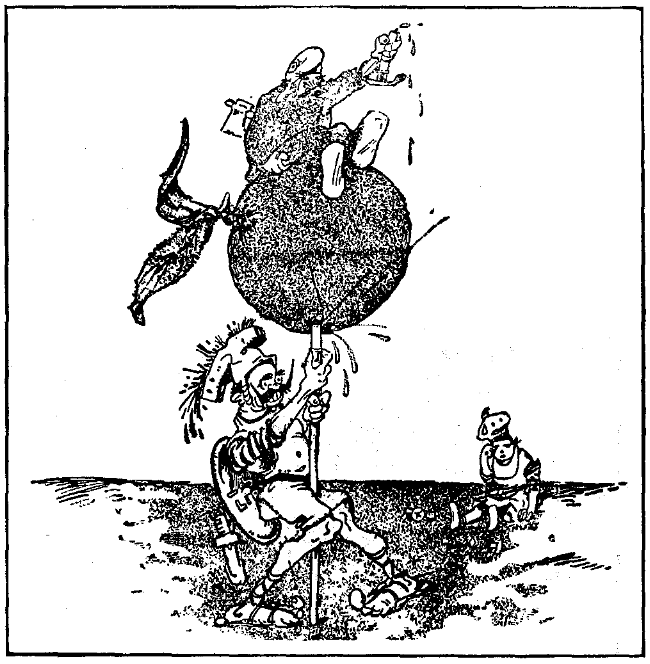
We read that Russia will build a battle fleet costing $100,000,000 and put it in the Black Sea. That's sense, Russia. If you're going to build an expensive fleet, put it in a safe place, this time.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

John G. Milburn of Buffalo, attorney for the Standard Oil Company, in defending that organization before the United States Supreme Court presented Mr. Rockefeller as a kind of cross between Providence and the genius of business. Mr. Rockefeller's competitors, however, seem to have had dealings only with the business part of the combination.—*New York World.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

DARK CLOUDS IN PORTUGAL

IN SPITE of the protestations of Government officials at Lisbon that all is quiet on the Tagus, the principal papers of London, Paris, and Berlin persist in taking the word of their correspondents who telegraph to them that there is a "crisis" in the Republic, that it has reached "an *impasse*," a deadlock, that insubordination reigns in both the Army and Navy, and that, in the language of the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, "storm-clouds gather in the sky of Portugal." This organ gives the following reasons for its very gloomy and alarming article:



THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC IS VICTORIOUS.
But its position is still a little ticklish!
—*Pasquino* (Turin).

> "When we consider the indisputable accounts of recent events in Portugal, the mysterious sending away from Lisbon of three war-ships, the actual visit of King Manuel to London, and his continuous communication with the loyalists; when we see the severity exercised by the Republican Government toward those who do not share its views, the imprisonment of an independent judge, the arbitrary treatment of the religious orders, the pressure laid on officials and officers who are suspected of royalist leanings, we are forced to the conclusion that the stability of the Republican Government stands, to say the least, on very unsteady feet."

The London *Times* confirms these views, and says:

> "Both the Army and Navy are disaffected and the Republican Government find themselves unable to cope with the situation of affairs. Isolated instances of insubordination have been frequent, and the authorities have had to send three cruisers out of the Tagus on various pretexts, so dangerous was the attitude of the crews.
>
> "Disaffection is rife throughout Lisbon, and the most alarming rumors are current there. A secret society which had for its aim the restoration of the Monarchy has, it is said, been discovered, and several of the ringleaders have been arrested."

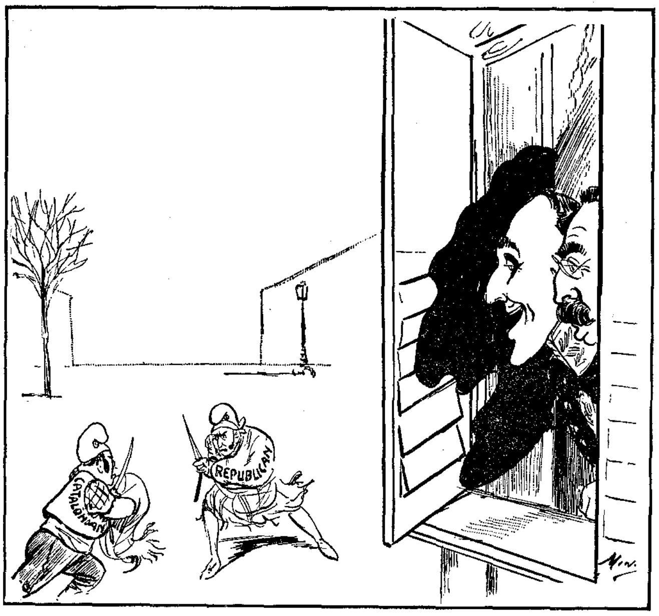
We read in the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) that the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs called together the "representatives of the foreign press and declared to them that perfect tranquillity prevailed in Lisbon; that the situation was improving every day; discipline was good in Army and Navy, and public order was undisturbed." But the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), discussing this "optimistic point of view," observes that "on the other hand telegrams from Lisbon and Madrid picture the situation in a light by no means so reassuring." Both Army and Navy, as well as the whole population, "show signs of disquietude," declares the *Revue Diplomatique* (Paris), and the Socialist *Humanité* (Paris) considers the condition of things at some length, and tells us:

> "The provisional Government has run up against the ambitions of the ancient Monarchical parties, and has been opposed by the impatience of certain Republicans who believed that the Republic would make larks fall from the sky ready roasted into their plates. They are also balked by the pretensions of certain persons who, under the pretext that they participated in the revolution, wish to exercise a sort of control over the acts of the Government. In the midst of these difficulties the provisional Government is attempting by restrictive measures to defend itself against its opponents, and we can not say that hitherto it has met with success."

Some of the restrictive measures enumerated by this paper are the censorship of outgoing news, and the fine and imprisonment of those who publish what the censors of the press consider "false" or "unauthenticated" news, decrees which "will create for the Government more difficulties than they will prevent."

Clear and comprehensive is this conclusion arrived at by the London *Outlook:*

> "Affairs in Portugal are drifting to the crisis which we foresaw from the first to be inevitable. The new Republic would have been sheer comic opera if it did not contain so many elements of tragedy. National bankruptcy appears likely to be the next development unless a counter-revolution comes to the rescue of the afflicted country. The reckless issue of paper money without a gold equivalent is a desperate expediency for which there is only one ending. Portugal's credit is at zero. The moneyed classes are investing their resources abroad and trade is stagnating. Only by terrorism can the Government retain its unstable hold on power. The proverbial whiff of grape-shot would suffice to send it packing. Too much importance can not be attached to the fact that many officers in the Army and Navy are resigning their commissions on the ground that they can not retain their self-respect in services wherein discipline has been destroyed. The Royalists are being offered a good opportunity if they have the organization to seize it."



WHY ALFONSO SLEEPS WELL.

CANALEJAS—"Your enemies are at it again, your Majesty. I think you may sleep in peace. The New Year could not bring you a better gift."
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

Straws may prove ominous and tell how the wind blows.

Thus a curious and characteristic innovation in Lisbon is the institution by the Government of what they style "the Revolution Museum," a sort of political dime museum of the basest kind, of which the London *Tablet* writes that "one department of it is styled 'Regicide Hall'":

> "Here are displayed for popular admiration the cloaks and weapons of the two men who assassinated King Carlos and his son. Portraits of the murderers are also on exhibition, together with the wreaths laid on their graves. Apart, therefore, from the activities of the Jesuits and their 'ramifications,' it seems not altogether surprizing if strange rumors as to what is happening in Lisbon sometimes escape the censors, and even find ready credence in the capitals of Europe."

THE "BATTLE OF STEPNEY"

A GOOD deal of uneasiness and anxiety and something very like dismay prevail among the press and people of London over a "battle" fought in the heart of the capital, under the direction of a Cabinet Minister, between 1,000 policemen and a couple of supposed criminals. Seldom or never since Horatius defended the bridge against the host of Lars Porsena has heroism, albeit in a vile cause, been so conspicuously manifested as by the two Reds, members of a band of twenty-eight anarchist desperadoes, who kept at bay a vast number of policemen, defied the picked marksmen of the Scots Guards and the shots of a Maxim gun, and finally preferred suicide to capture. Their house on fire, the firemen were forbidden to put it out, and "when resistance ceased" and "the flames were extinguished," says *The Nation* (London), "a bundle of charred limbs and clothes revealed the fate of the two marauders." The London *Times* is not well pleased at the sight of "Guards, guns, and a thousand constables" vainly called to vanquish "two men armed with revolvers." "Detachments of the Guards sweeping a London street with bullets because two anarchists were firing pistols" "need more explanation than is yet forthcoming." "We are not sure that the outcome redounds to our credit."

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A CABINET MINISTER ON THE SCENE.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in a silk hat, directing the siege.

The German papers heap dry ridicule on the incident and the *Localanzeiger* (Berlin) remarks that the Berlin police "aim at taking untried criminals alive" and "do not hunt sparrows with artillery." But the *Berliner Tageblatt*, in a more moderate tone, pays a tribute to England for its courage "in maintaining the right of asylum," and reminds its readers that "German exiles have benefited by it." As against the English liberality to aliens of all sorts the *Localanzeiger* contrasts the measures taken by the Berlin police, as follows:

> "There is no anarchist scare in Germany. The moment an anarchist comes under suspicion, he is banished and goes to London. The Berlin detective department has frequently warned the English police of the danger the anarchists present, and particularly the Kakrok group. But the London police refused to take the advice given them, imagining that the members of the group, whom they thought they knew, were inoffensive. . . . We hope that England will now take the necessary measures and refuse shelter to anarchists of whatever nationality."

The pompous action of Mr. Winston Churchill, Home Secretary, in "taking command of the operations" at the "Battle of Stepney" is used by the London *Saturday Review* as a pretext for attacking with ridicule this Liberal Minister. It sarcastically exclaims:

> "The men who kept a whole 'army' at bay for six hours, and at last succeeded in escaping the penalty of the law, will by their own kind be forever regarded as heroes. Either they died fighting to the last, or they killed themselves in the law's despite. The police are left with nothing to show. The criminals outdid the police, the soldiers, and the Home Secretary; and came by a glorious end."

The Standard (London) epitomizes the views of a large section of the London press in condemning the present Aliens Act which permits any one to land who professes to have left his native country "for political reasons," and we read:

> "The regulation which stands to the account of Mr. Gladstone, his most futile and mischievous achievement when Home Secretary, has done infinite harm. With or without the Aliens Act, there is at present, we admit, no available means of keeping out some of the more dangerous individuals in the cosmopolitan criminal community which menaces the peace of every nation in Europe."

In the same tone the London *Daily Chronicle* laments that "the Aliens Act is full of loop-holes" and fails to keep out undesirables. "It will be the plain duty of the Government when Parliament meets," says the London *Daily Telegraph*, "to deal with this subject." England has become "the happy hunting-ground of the criminal classes of the Continent" through "the ridiculous laxity with which the Aliens Act has been administered." "England has become a manufactory of criminal weapons and an arsenal for storing them." "All this must be changed," remarks the Manchester *Courier*. But the London *Daily News* takes exception to such sweeping statements, and observes:

> "This country has little enough to regret, and very much to be proud of and thankful for, in its history as a shelter for political refugees."

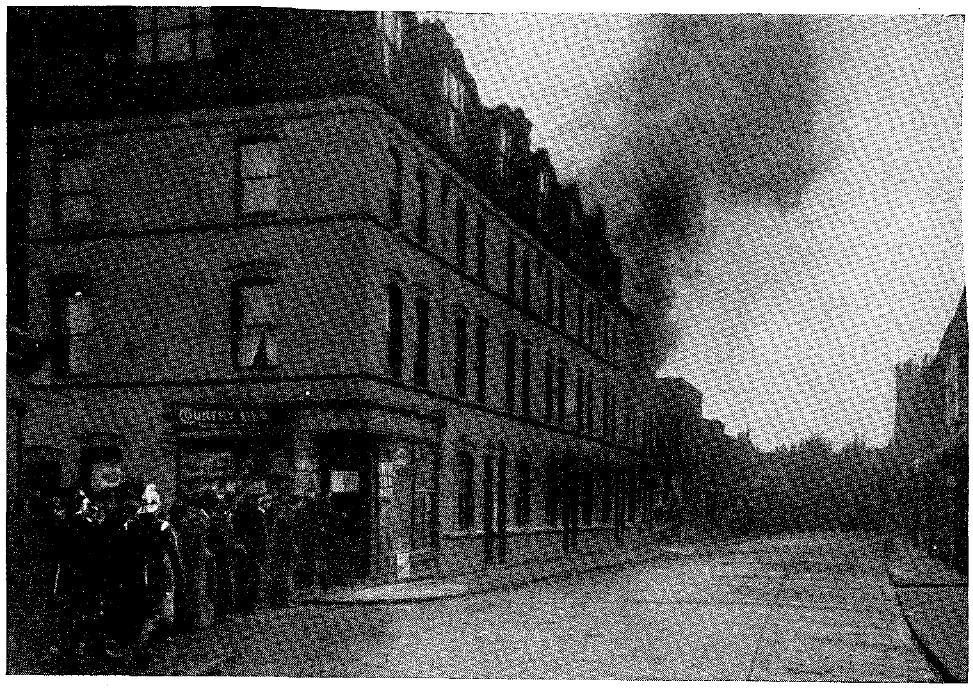
Many of the Paris journals comment on the battle, and the *Temps* gives credit to the way in which the authorities acted in the following words:

> "The English Government acted with an energy, a rapidity, and a severity which merit something more than mere praise. . . . It did not fail to see that extreme measures were to be taken and did not hesitate to make use of them."

The Socialist *Humanité* (Paris) goes much farther afield and blames the Czarism of St. Petersburg as the remote cause of the whole deplorable affair.

PASSING OF THE PIGTAIL

IN HALIBURTON'S "Clockmaker" Sam Slick informs one of the unprogressive Nova Scotians how he may make his fortune. The pigtail, or queue, he says, has just been abolished in Poland and Central Europe. "Go and buy up these queues and sell them to wigmakers and coiffeurs and you will come out rich." We learn from the papers that this sage advice is being followed in Asia, for China is discarding the equilibrator, or trailing head appendage. There is some reluctance in carrying out this change, altho the queue came into China with the Manchu invasion and the establishment of the Kin or Golden dynasty in the twelfth century. It was imposed upon the subjugated people by their Tatar conquerors as a token of subjection, and for a very long time it needed no little persuasion, of various sorts, to secure its adoption. Those who persisted in cutting the hair were notified that the head must go too, and pigtails soon became the fashion. In Fukien, which long held out against the domination of the Manchus, the queue is regularly hidden away under the folds of a kind of turban hat, peculiar to that district. How seriously China takes the amputation of what the Spanish bull-fighters call the *coleta*, which they always wear, is shown by the following statement in *The Japan Weekly Mail:*



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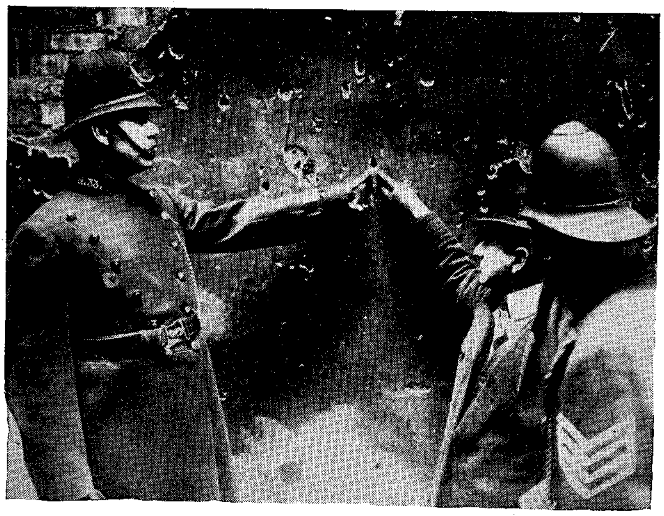
SOLDIERS AND POLICE CROUCHING IN A SAFE PLACE.

To escape the bullets from the revolvers of the two anarchists in the burning house.



BULLET-MARKS ON THE INTERIOR WALL

Some think the hail of bullets on the anarchist stronghold hurt no one and that the two besieged men took their own lives.

"On the 15th instant the Senate in Peking devoted two and one-half hours of its time to debating a petition to the throne in favor of cutting the hair and abandoning the old-fashioned Chinese costume. Mr. Lu, a delegate from Hunan, supported the affirmative in a vigorous speech which derived point from the fact that he offered in his own person an example of the changes he advocated. The negative side was taken by Mr. Yang, of Kangsu. . . . A vehement debate ensued. It is said to have been the most animated that had taken place since the convention of the Senate, tho in view of the result of the voting it is difficult to understand how the opposition managed to keep the question under discussion during two and one-half hours, for when a ballot was taken, out of 135 present 103 voted for the petition and only 28 against it, four members abstaining. It is said that the opposition is confined to a few old-fashioned folk and representatives of the rustic elements of the population.

"It appears, however, that this interesting question is likely to provoke a commotion in high places. Thus on the morning of the sixteenth, when the Senate's action on the preceding day came up for discussion by the Council of State, the venerable Prince Ching declared himself totally opposed to the projected change, and asked that it should be postponed at all events until he himself had ceased to be a member of the Council. What decision the Council arrived at we have not yet heard, but the telegraph adds that this seems likely to become an issue between Chinese and Manchu. The latter are in favor of retaining the queue, whereas the former advocate its abolition. The Prince Regent, however, is placed in a somewhat

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SCOTS GUARDS GUNNING FOR THE ANARCHISTS.

difficult position, for while his inclination is to support the Manchu view, he shrinks from a collision with the two princes who are at the head of the Army and Navy and who both advocate the proposed reform. Meanwhile a censor named Chou has memorialized the throne on the importance of selecting officials without any regard to consanguinity and on the importance of abolishing all distinction between Manchu and Chinese."

The practical reasons which induce statesmen to legislate against the pigtail are thus enumerated in *The National Review* (Shanghai):

"With the adoption by China of modern industrial and social conditions that prevail in the West the inconvenience of the queue will be the sure guaranty of its disappearance; for already that inconvenience is being felt. Where the bicycle is in use there the queue has been responsible for not a few serious accidents; we have seen Chinese, whose queue has become entangled in some portion of the fittings of a tram which they were leaving, very seriously injured by being dragged along by the moving tram; the mills and manufactories of Shanghai have to record more than one instance of the queue dragging workmen into the machinery; and among bodies of Chinese police or soldiery or sailors the queue is admitted to be a universal and unmitigated nuisance."

But the most serious objection to the queue, says this writer, is that "it stands for servitude." This is the chief point dwelt upon in the memorial for its abolition presented by the National Assembly to the Government. To quote further:

"We are told that the memorial asks for an order that officials, diplomatists abroad, students, soldiers, police, bluejackets, and officers should be ordered to cut off their queues, which are described as 'pigtails commemorating a subjection by a race since absorbed by a hardier people.'"

DOOM OF THE JAPANESE ANARCHISTS

DR. DENJIRO KOTOKU, the eminent Japanese journalist, who professes to be an anarchistic Socialist, his wife and twenty-two of his accomplices have been found guilty of plotting against the life of the Crown Prince and high officials of the Empire. All were sentenced to die, but the sentences of twelve were afterward commuted by the Mikado to life-imprisonment. Kotoku and his wife were not among those whose lives are spared. Two other plotters were sentenced to twelve and eight years in prison. The sentences were pronounced in public by the Chief Justice in the presence of foreign diplomats and several leading Japanese. The Chief Justice declared that it had been a fair trial and that the following facts were fully established:

"Kotoku and his associates plotted a violent revolution by means of explosives and deadly weapons. They intended to plunder the wealthy, burn the Government offices, assassinate high officials, attack the imperial palace, and attempt the life of the Crown Prince, whose palace is less securely guarded than that of the Mikado."

The sentences were received with genuine Japanese stoicism by the prisoners. Kotoku held up his hands and shouted "Long live anarchy," and the rest of the convicts answered him by exclaiming "Banzai!" *i.e.*, "Ten thousand years!"

The Japanese papers speak without the least sympathy for these Socialists who think that the only way to usher in the reign of Socialism is by first tearing down the political structure of the Japanese state, and reducing it for a time to a condition of anarchy. Even the *Yorodzu*, to which Kotoku was once one of the most brilliant of contributors, gives him the cold shoulder, and the *Asahi* (Tokyo) joins the chorus of reprobation as follows:

"It is extremely unfortunate that a section of Japanese Socialists are polluted by anarchistic ideas. Kotoku openly advocated, in dealing with the present order of society, the necessity of resorting to 'direct action,' by which he meant violence and rebellion. In short, they are terrorists of the fire-and-blood nature. European countries regard the anarchists as public enemies, and have, for the past twenty years or so, endeavored to stamp them out. No punishment, indeed, can be too severe in dealing with men who declare that the 'best government is the worst,' and seek the lives of rulers and statesmen."

The type of Socialism which obtains in Japan is far more violent and virulent than anything to be found in either Germany, France, or England, and Professor Inouye, of the Tokyo University, writing in the *Taiyo*, a Tokyo monthly, likens it to anarchism and condemns it in the following words:

"The preservation of the old Japanese political and constitutional tradition is indispensable for the national solidity of Japan. The Japanese are united as a nation under this tradition, and when it is destroyed we have nothing to take its place. With the destruction of our social tradition national disintegration will follow, and it is only right for our Government to take drastic measures against the danger of social disintegration. Of course I have no sympathy with the alleged Government measures which prohibit the sales of books dealing with social problems and policies. But some Socialists are partially responsible for this, for they have promulgated their doctrines under the cover of 'social problems and policies' to evade prohibition. There is, however, greater need than ever for earnest scientific investigation of social problems to alleviate social grievances and improve the condition of society, and it is the responsibility of our Government not to obstruct such investigation, but rather to further the means of research and investigation by giving every facility therefor."

In the opinion of this notable Doctor of Philosophy there is as yet no serious labor difficulty in Japan such as would call for the advent of real Socialism, which aims at a better distribution of wealth. He says:

"It is rather degenerate poverty-stricken students who utilize the name of Socialism to give vent to their personal invective against the order of society. Both for the solution of future social problems in Japan, and for the development of Socialism, it is to be regretted that the Japanese Socialists have taken such a destructive line as to prejudice the Japanese public against Socialism."

According to the correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* the condemned conspirators comprized, besides their leader, a young woman of thirty years, a newspaper reporter, originally a school-teacher, three mechanics, three typists, seven peasants, a physician, a painter, a journalist, and a pedler. There were also three Buddhist priests of whom Professor Inouye speaks with great severity as follows:

"The teaching of Buddhism has a tendency toward Socialistic doctrines. Buddhism, in its pure form, teaches the equality of all people, and recognizes no artificial social distinctions or the supreme authority of one person above others. But the propagation of Buddhism in Japan was only effected by adaptation to Japanese social customs and manners and to the spirit of ancestor-worship. Without this adaptation to the Japanese social constitution, Buddhism could never have gained the influence over the people in Japan which it has. Those Buddhist priests who try to propagate Socialistic principles of the equality of every individual are really undermining the stronghold of Japanese Buddhism, tho they may be thinking that they are preaching pure Buddhism."

Some Japanese newspapers deplore the fact that while the West has just lost her greatest son, Tolstoy, the East does not recognize that Kotoku is the most gifted of her children. It is also charged that the court was a secret tribunal such as the Spanish Liberals claim to have condemned Francisco Ferrer. This was not the case with the Japanese trial, as we read in the London *Times*:

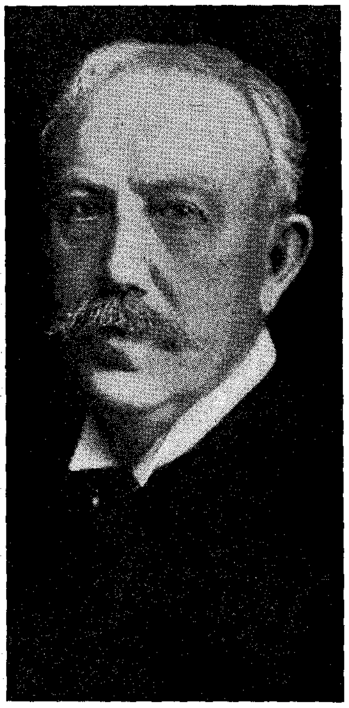
"There appears to be some agitation in Europe about the trial of the twenty-six Japanese anarchists which creates much surprize in Japan. The proceedings were really not secret, ten independent leading barristers being admitted as representatives of the public, and every facility being extended to the prisoners for their defense."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

FOOLISH RESEARCH

IS RESEARCH in itself commendable, and its results educational? Doubtless there is educational value in looking for anything, however trivial, and in stating the results systematically; but so long as there are useful facts to be ascertained, it seems a pity to waste time on evidently useless ones. President David Starr Jordan in his address on "The Making of a Darwin," printed in *Science* (New York), avers that much investigation is useless or beside the point. The primary fault, he thinks, is in our conception of research, which tends to point in the direction of pedantry rather than that of scholarship. Instead of a closer contact with nature and her problems, the student is side-tracked into some corner in which numerical exactness is possible, even tho no possible truth can be drawn from the multiplicity of facts which may be gathered. He goes on:

> "This sort of research, recently satirized by Prof. Grant Showerman, in *The Atlantic Monthly*, is not advanced work at all. It may be most elementary. The student of the grammar school can count the pebbles in a gravel bank to see what percentage of them lie with the longest axis horizontal as easily as the master can do it. That is not research in geology, however great the pains which may be taken to insure accuracy. The student may learn something. All contact with gravel teaches something of the nature of rocks, as all reading of Plautus teaches something of poetry; all contact with realities gives some reality as a result. Yet there is no result involved in the case above indicated, in the investigation itself. We know that if flat stones are free to fall, the longest axis will approach horizontality, and that is the end of the matter.
>
> "Mr. Showerman's suggested comparison of the 'prefixes in P. to be found in Plautus,' 'the terminations in T. of Terence,' and 'the sundry suffixes in S.,' is scarcely an exaggeration of the kind of work assigned to many of our research students. Such work is in itself absolutely elementary. It teaches patience and perhaps exactness, altho, where the student finds that error is just as good as truth in the final round-up, he is likely to lose some of 'the fanaticism for veracity' which is the central element in the zealous comradery of the extension of human knowledge. So long as the 'new work' on which our doctors of philosophy address themselves is found in material rejected by scholars because a study of it can not possibly lead anywhere, so long will these doctors be neither teachers nor enthusiasts."



DAVID STARR JORDAN.

A university president who believes that much of the research work done by graduate students in American universities tends to make pedants rather than scholars, and Gradgrinds rather than Darwins.

Much graduate work in non-mathematical subjects, President Jordan goes on to say, receives an appearance of accuracy from the use of mathematics. This seems to make the results "scientific." But mathematics is a science only when its subject-matter is science; at other times it is simply a method. A mathematical enumeration, or even a formula, does not give exactness where it did not exist before. To quote further:

> "No one should begrudge any amount of time or strength or patience spent on a real problem. In that regard, Darwin's attitude toward the greatest of biological problems is a model for all time. But we should believe that there is a problem, and that our facts point toward the truth in regard to it. A fact alone is not a truth, and ten thousand facts may be of no more importance. A horseshoe is not an achievement. Still less are ten thousand horseshoes. 'Facts are stupid things,' Agassiz used to say, 'unless brought into connection by some general law.' In other words, facts signify nothing, except as the raw material of truth.
>
> "A graduate student of an honored philologist in a great university lately explained her graduate work to me. A chapter in Luther's Bible was assigned to her, another to each of her fellows. This was copied in longhand, and after it, all the variant German versions of the same chapter. Her work was to indicate all the differences involved. There may have been something behind it all. The professor may have had in mind a great law of variance, a Lautverschiebung or Entwickelung of pious phraseology. But no glimpse of this law ever came to the student. More likely, the professor was at his wits' end to find some task in German which had never been accomplished before, and which had never before occurred to any German taskmaster.
>
> No wonder the doctor's degree is no guaranty of skill as a teacher! Among the first essentials of a teacher are clearness of vision and enthusiasm for the work. This is not cultivated by these methods. It is not even 'made in Germany.' The 'law of time relations of iron and sulfuric acid' may be developed in a year's work by dropping a thousand weighed shingle nails into a thousand test-tubes of sulfuric acid, each having the amount requisite to turn the whole into an iron sulfate. The length of the period before each shingle nail disappears and that before the resultant liquid becomes clear can be measured. It may even be proved that the cleaner the nail, the more quickly it dissolves. But all this is not chemical research. It gives no wider grasp on the marvelous processes of chemical reaction, and no greater enthusiasm for chemical work, nor grasp on chemical teaching. . . . . .
>
> "When our graduate work is really advanced work, under men who know the universe in the large as well as in the small, its great movements as well as its forgotten dust-heaps, we shall have our American schools of science, and the Darwins will again 'walk with Henslow,' over fields as green as were ever those of Cambridgeshire."

COST OF TRAVEL IN EUROPE AND AMERICA—Comparisons between the expense of travel here and abroad are made by a recent writer in *The Official Guide*, quoted in *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (New York, January). The question, he reminds us, is purely one of fact, not of opinion. We read:

> "The figures given below are taken from notes made by a not inexperienced traveler, of amounts actually paid during a recent tour of several thousand miles on the European continent, in passing through countries having a total population of about 130,000,000 people and traveling between sixteen cities with an aggregate population of about 9,000,000. In the journeyings in North America with which a comparison is made the country traversed has a population of about 50,000,000 and the routes are between sixteen cities having an aggregate population of a little less than 10,000,000. The territory covered in Europe was within an area of about 600 miles by 900 miles, and is, therefore, about equal to that part of the United States north of the Ohio River and between the Atlantic coast and the Mississippi River.
>
> "The statement covers cost of traveling first class for one person over a course of 2,154 miles in Europe, including 11 different journeys varying in length from 38 miles to 497 miles, with a trunk of the average weight of 168 pounds. It shows that the total fare paid was $76.55, and the transportation by rail of the baggage $19.42, making a total of $95.97. This is nearly four

and a half-cents a mile in all. The average speed of the trains was 30.4 miles per hour.

"To compare this expense with the cost of traveling in North America a table has been made up of eleven different journeys, varying in length from 40 miles to 411 miles, over well-known routes, the total distance being 2,211 miles. For this the total fares, including the cost of parlor-car seats, figure up to $60.15, with a possible excess charge for baggage of $2.75, making a total of $62.90, or a trifle over two and eight-tenths cents per mile, the average speed being thirty-eight and six-tenths miles per hour. Under the above conditions, the cost of railway traveling in Europe is over 55 per cent. higher than in North America."

MEDICINE'S FATAL LACK OF SYSTEM

AFTER a visit to an exhibition of modern business appliances, a somewhat pessimistic physician sits down and writes to *The Medical Times* (New York) a lament that his profession is backward in utilizing many of these devices. Discoveries are made and lost because nobody preserves them, and lives are thus sacrificed to carelessness. Especially is he struck with the perfection of modern filing systems, and with the fact that medical records, both those of individual cases and of scientific attainment, are badly kept. Common knowledge of any large business emphasizes, he says, the lack of system characteristic of the average physician. Even among the physicians who are most careful in these respects, there is no such uniformity of system that an office assistant, going from one office to another, would be able to adhere to general principles and to learn deviations from them with little delay. He goes on:

"When we consider the general fund of knowledge of the profession, any one who has gone to the trouble of studying up a special topic, in a statistic way, can attest the inefficiency of indexing systems. Research work, involving immense labor and expense, is often duplicated. The simple adaptations of one study to another may be delayed years merely because of ignorance of fundamental work done by another. Discoveries of great theoretic or even practical value are made, placed on file in some journal which may be almost inaccessible, and perhaps brought to light years afterward, by some book-worm or, simply as matter of historic justice, after the same discovery has been made and forced upon the attention of the profession by another. It would be sadly interesting to know how many patients have been prematurely buried because of the burial of life-saving information in forgotten volumes. During the past few months, some rather cursory reading of old books, undertaken, we must confess, in a spirit not much better than that which leads a small boy to jeer at the oddities of old men, has humiliated us by revealing that some of our French predecessors in medicine, of about the year 1700, were wonderfully well informed as to a host of rare abdominal disorders. These conditions we had imagined to have been discovered during the last score of years. It is true that the practical value of much of this erudition of two centuries ago was marred by some glaring misapprehensions in regard to details, but this very fact emphasizes the main point which we are trying now to impress.

If the knowledge of 1700 could have been kept continuously before the attention of the profession, as knowledge of commercial and manufacturing industries is kept available for those interested in them and with the same inducements for perfection of details, improvement of methods, and detection of errors, might not there have been a saving of a hundred, or at least of fifty years, in the progress of medicine?"

MULTIPLEX TELEPHONY

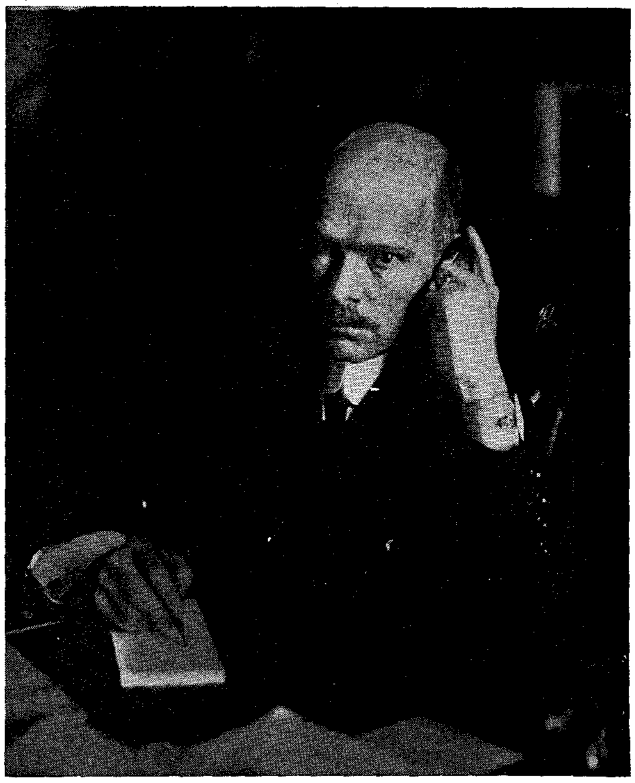
MORE THAN one telephone message may now be sent at the same time over a single wire, without interference, by an invention of Major George O. Squier, of the United States Signal Corps. Practically the same thing has been done with telegraphy for years, altho four messages is the maximum so far sent with commercial success. Squier's method, we are told in an editorial in *The Electrical Review and Western Electrician* (Chicago, January 14), is based on the superposition of currents of different frequencies, with the use of properly tuned transformers for isolating these at the receiving end. Curiously enough, the rates of vibration chosen are so high that they can not be heard directly. The sounds heard at the receiver are due not to these rapid vibrations themselves but to the variation in what is called the "effective value" of the currents, which changes with audible frequency. We read:

"According to announcements made, not only may a number of telephone conversations be thus carried on upon the same line, but it is possible to send at the same time telegraph messages, that is to say, messages which are transmitted with the ordinary key and received upon the ordinary sounder. The principle of separation is here the same as with the telephone messages.

"The method involved in this new invention is so simple that, like many others, after it is once explained one wonders why it has not been utilized before. The operations are similar to the famous experiments of Helmholtz in analyzing sound waves into their various constituents by the use of apparatus which was tuned to pick out the various components of a complex sound. The secret of the success here lies in using for the various components employed frequencies which are themselves inaudible and therefore produce no appreciable effect in the telephone, for if these vibrations were taken up by the diaphragm and were audible they would so interfere with the sound of the useful vibrations as to disguise them beyond recognition.

"According to Mr. Frank L. Perry, this is not the first time that more than one telephone message has been sent over a single circuit. According to the claims of Mr. Perry, such a feat was performed in Chicago over two years ago, but without a knowledge of the method used by Mr. Perry it is impossible to make any comparison between his accomplishment and that achieved in the Washington laboratory.

"Major Squier is to be complimented not only upon his evolution of what promises to be a very useful invention, but also upon his action in giving the results of his time and labor to the public. While many persons regard this as the only proper thing to do in the case of one who is in the public service, it is not always that such obligations are recognized, so that the public receives the benefit."


HE WOULD MAKE A "BUSY" LINE BUSIER.

Major George O. Squier has devised a system to make one wire carry several telephone conversations at the same time

SOME THINGS CHEMISTRY CAN NOT DO

IT IS DOUBTFUL which variety of citizen seems most hopeless to the scientific man—the one who denies that science can tell us anything, or the one who believes blindly that it can do everything. The last few years, writes Dr. William Eichholtz in *Ueber Land und Meer*, have enriched science and technology with discoveries and inventions of the most sensational character. It is not surprizing, he says, that a generation which has witnessed the discovery of Roentgen rays and radium, and the development of wireless telegraphy, air-ships, and aeroplanes, should become *blasé*, and refuse to be greatly impress by anything. The brilliancy of the new discoveries casts into the shade previous years of toil and the numberless problems that remain unsolved. We quote below from an abstract of Dr. Eichholtz's article made for *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, January 7). We read:

"Many persons are surprized when they are told that it is impossible, in some cases, to detect adulteration of food, and can scarcely believe that science is still so impotent. Most articles of food are natural products and consist mainly of the very complex organic substances. When it is explained that we do not know the chemical structure of albumen, the most important constituent of every animal and vegetable cell, and that most of the substances which give foodstuffs their characteristic flavors and odors can not even be chemically defined, it may be understood why the chemist finds it very difficult, and often impossible, to distinguish pure from adulterated wine, or genuine from artificial butter.

"The statement that we do not know the chemical structure of albumen does not mean that we are entirely ignorant of the composition of albumen. We know that albumen contains certain chemical elements, combined in certain proportions, but this knowledge does not give a mental picture of the structure of the albumen molecule. . . . . . .

"The chemical investigation of natural products is made more difficult by the almost invariable association of a number of similar and nearly related 'homologous' compounds. Butter, for example, contains a long series of fatty acids, which shade into each other so gradually that the series can only be resolved into a number of groups, which defy analysis into their individual members. Fruit juices similarly contain series of organic acids.

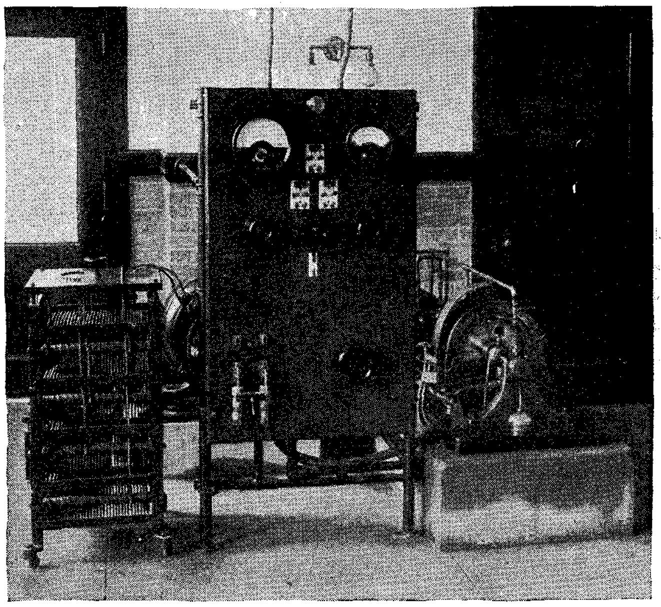
"The systematic methods of inorganic analysis are therefore inapplicable to organic bodies and the reproach cast upon food analysis has very little justification, for it is not, and it never will be, possible to determine the ingredients of animal and vegetable products by the rigid system and with the absolute certainty with which a skilled chemist can analyze the most complex of inorganic substances."

DETAILS OF MAJOR SQUIER'S MULTIPLEX TELEPHONE.

This photograph of the complete apparatus was taken at the laboratory and shows: (1) Battery telephone, (2) transformer connecting generator with line, (3) microphone transmitter, (4) transformer connecting receiver with line, (5) variometer for tuning receiver, (6) variable condenser for tuning receiver, (7) audion detector.

In many cases, the writer goes on to say, the falsification of food products can be detected only through some unimportant ingredient which happens to produce a striking reaction, such as the microscopic grains of pollen contained in honey. If these are absent, the genuineness of the honey may be doubted, but unfortunately, the adulterators now mix artificial pollen grains with their artificial honey. The analysis of wine is still more difficult. Some mixtures sold as wine contain not a drop of grape juice, yet defy detection by chemistry.

"The consumer, however, cares nothing for chemical identity. He wishes to know the source of his food, but in this inquiry the chemist is restricted to limits fixt by nature. In one instance these limits have recently been transcended, but not by the chemist. The nice discrimination between varieties of albumen which chemistry is unable to make has been brilliantly accomplished by biological science.



BATTERY-ROOM AND GENERATORS OF THE MULTIPLEX TELEPHONE.

"If an extract of horse flesh, or the serum of horse blood, is injected repeatedly during a considerable period into the circulation of a rabbit, a substance called an antitoxin, which precipitates the albumen of horses, and that alone, is formed in the blood of the rabbit. Hence, if the serum of the rabbit which has been thus treated is mixt with an extract made from suspected meat, the presence of horse flesh in the meat will be indicated by the formation of a precipitate. This method is already extensively employed for the detection of horse flesh in sausages. An antitoxin which precipitates human albumen alone, and which is useful for the detection of human blood in the investigation of crimes, is prepared by a very similar process.

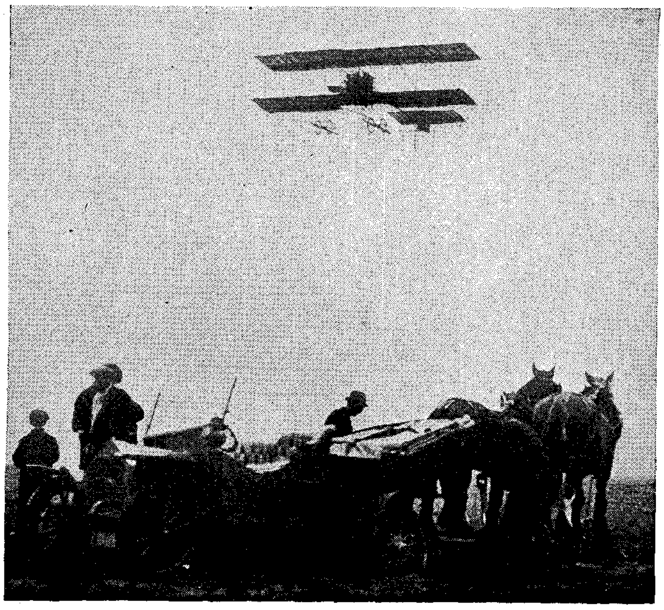
"This biological reaction, which is called Uhlenhuth's reaction, from the name of its discoverer, is distinguished from most chemical reactions by its delicacy and precision. It can be applied with success to exceedingly small quantities of matter. . . . . .

"Technical problems which are not of chemical nature are usually accompanied by their solutions on their first appearance.

"The necessity of traveling 60 miles an hour was not felt until long after the steam-engine had been invented. Such wants are rather suggested, and slowly impress upon conservative humanity, by the existence of means of supplying them. Hence technical inventions are thankfully received as unexpected gifts, while chemical discoveries are regarded as long deferred payments of just dues. There are exceptions, however, to both of these rules. The problem of flight has occupied humanity for thousands of years and, on the other hand, synthetic chemistry has given us medicines, dyestuffs, and other substances which have become indispensable, altho they occur nowhere in nature, but were created in the chemical laboratory."

HOW THE FICKLE AIR TRICKS THE AIRMAN

AIRMANSHIP is a more difficult acquisition than seamanship—so we are told by Charles G. Grey, editor of *Aero*, writing in *The Sunday Magazine* (January 8). Mr. Grey's description of the troubles of the aviator, the skill he needs, and the obstacles with which he has to contend is especially illuminating in view of the continued serious accidents in aviation. In the first place, the medium through which the airman must glide is not homogeneous, as water is. That is disturbed on its surface, making the tossing billows that vex the sailor, but the air is tossed and troubled all the way through, down and up. A wind, Mr. Grey tells us, is hardly ever a steady, even current of air; but is generally made up of a series of gusts which, to the man who is flying, act much the same as do the waves at sea to a small boat. He goes on:



WHEN THE AIRMAN HAS THE LAUGH ON THE MOTORIST.

"The flying man is far worse off than the sailor; for one can always see a wave of water coming, and handle the boat accordingly, whereas with an air-wave one can not tell, till it has struck the machine, just when it is coming, or how big and strong it is going to be. It is one of the troubles of flying men that the people who come to see them fly do not know about these wind waves, and so expect them to fly in weather that is really dangerous, altho it may appear fine.

"On a great open plain, miles and miles wide, such as that over which the aviation meetings at Reims are held, there is nothing to interfere with the wind, and consequently it blows steadily, with hardly any gusts or waves. It is then possible to fly in quite strong winds. On the other hand, on a small ground, or where there are hills and banks and trees all round, the wind, even when blowing comparatively gently, comes in dangerous waves, swirls, and eddies, just like the eddies and whirlpools in a stream that has rocks or other obstructions to impede the flow of water.

"Now, to understand properly the effects of these waves on an aeroplane it is necessary first to understand that the machine is held in the air because the pace at which it is driven by its propeller produces pressure under its wings, or planes, and this pressure lifts it up. If it is driven faster, it makes greater pressure, and naturally it lifts higher. If it is driven slower, it makes less pressure, and then it falls.

"It is easy to understand that such a heavy thing as an aeroplane will not change its speed very quickly. Even a light monoplane will weigh 400 to 500 pounds, and one of the big biplanes may weigh anything between 800 pounds and a ton, and of course when they are flying they have great momentum. Therefore, suppose a machine to be flying at a speed of 35 miles an hour over the ground in a gentle wind, and suppose a gust to meet it that is traveling 10 miles an hour faster than the wind in which it was originally flying. What is the effect? The machine can not at once slow down; but simply charges into that gust at 35 miles an hour. Consequently, the pressure on the wings is increased and the machine promptly rises.

"But consider the effect of opposite conditions. Suppose the machine had slowed down in relation to the earth, so as to get to its proper flying speed in relation to that gust of wind. Presently it gets right through the gust and into the lull the other side, just as a boat will ride over a wave and fall into the trough between the waves. This time the effect is that it is flying too slowly for the patch of slow wind that follows the gust, and consequently the pressure under the planes is decreased, and the machine drops till it either hits the ground (when it may or may not be broken, according to the pilot's skill in landing), or else picks up its speed again, and produces the necessary pressure.

"The sudden drop is most disconcerting, and is the cause of many accidents, especially to those who are comparative novices as aviators, and so do not fly high enough to leave room for a sudden drop of this sort. This is what is known to aviators as 'falling into a pocket,' or into 'a hole in the wind.'"

The speed of a machine through the air, Mr. Grey goes on to explain, has little to do with its speed over the ground. In still air, the flying speed of a machine through the air is the same as its speed over the ground. If the air is moving, the machine still flies at the same speed through the air, but its speed over the ground is quite different. A flying-machine that flies 40 miles an hour in still air will travel only about 20 miles an hour over the ground if it is flying against a 20-mile wind, and will travel 60 miles an hour over the ground if flying with a 20-mile wind:

"Now consider the case of a machine flying with the wind if that wind is gusty. Suppose the machine to be flying 40 miles an hour and to be in a gust traveling at 20 miles, the machine will then be doing 60 miles an hour, and presently it will fly through the gust into slower air traveling at, let us say, 10 miles an hour. What happens? The machine is doing 60 and the wind is doing only 10; so the machine is going 50 miles an hour faster than the air when it ought to be going only 40. Consequently, the pressure under the planes increases, and the machine rises suddenly, till the rush of the extra momentum is expended, and then it settles down to its proper speed of 40 miles an hour through the wind, plus the 10-mile wind speed, and is going 50.

"Then the machine runs through the slow wind and overtakes another patch of wind traveling at, say, 20 miles an hour. This time the machine is doing 50 an hour, and only 30 an hour more than the wind, which is not enough to keep it in the air; so the whole machine falls till the force of the propellers has picked up the extra 10 miles an hour needed to make the proper 40 miles flying speed, and by that time will be going 60 miles an hour over the ground again. . . . . . .

"Another important thing to understand is the effect of different kinds of ground on the wind. A wind blowing against a hillside is bound to blow up it, and the wind next the ground will be comprest by the other wind blowing on it, so that when it gets to the top of the hill it will expand, and some of it will blow level along the top and some of it will continue to rise. An aeroplane flying off the top of the hill into such a wind would be lifted quite easily. Again, when a wind strikes a cliff face the compression may be so great that the wind will rise straight up and curl over, just like a wave, while close to the edge there might be no wind at all. An aeroplane flying into such a wind might well be caught in the 'curlover' and dashed to the ground; but if it got as far as the edge it would be lifted by the up draft.

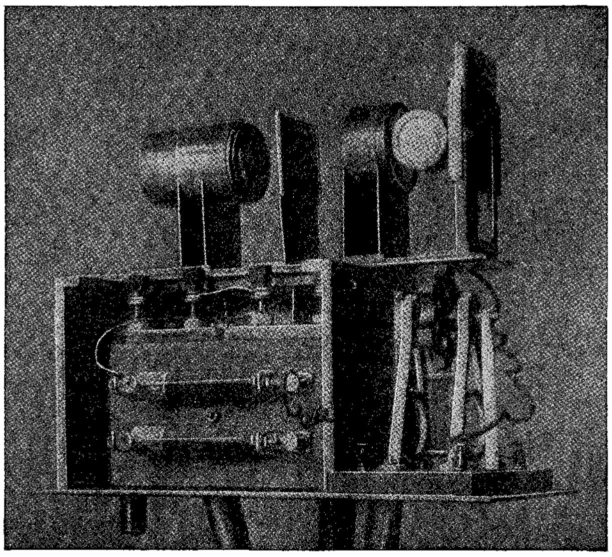
"Downward drafts also occur, and these are dangerous to aeroplanes, because if the wind is blowing on top of the wings it is, of course, difficult to catch enough underneath the wings to give the necessary lift. Only high speed and a powerful engine would make it possible. The commonest kind of down draft is formed when a wind blowing over the top of a hill finds the air in the valley at less pressure than itself, and consequently, being squeezed by the wind behind it, it spreads itself down into the valley.

"A less common kind of wind is met with when a cold wind over the sea descends to a cliff edge to replace air that is being sucked away to fill the place of hot air ascending from the heated earth farther inland. This is the phenomenon that causes sea breezes and land breezes alternately at different times of day."

COLD LIGHT

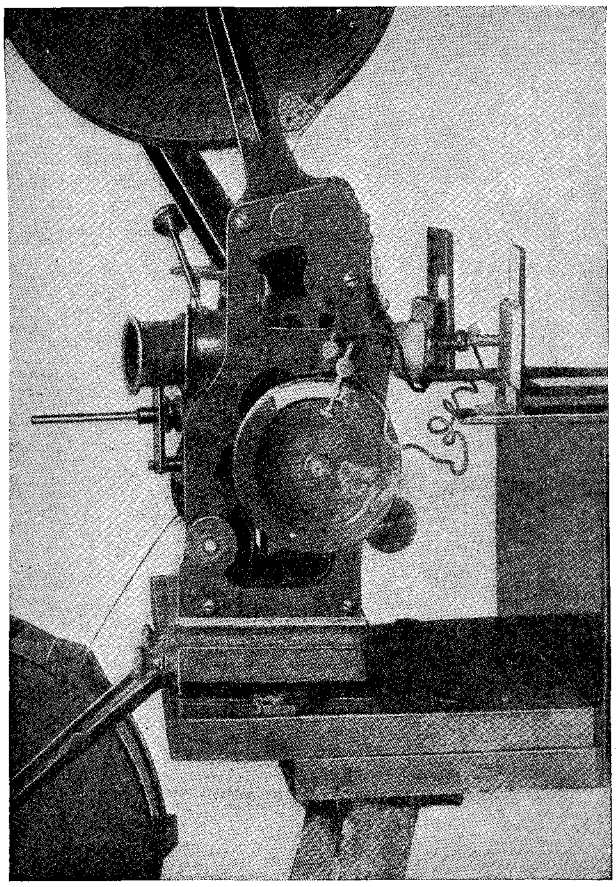
WHERE there is light there is heat, and where there is intense light there is often intense heat, and further where there are also inflammable moving-picture films, we may have disastrous fires. It will be welcome news, therefore, that a "cold light" has been produced that can be used in the cinematograph, not only lessening the danger, but permitting the use of gelatin films and relieving lecturers, managers, insurance companies, and audience of considerable nervous strain. Light without sensible heat has been hitherto obtainable in only two ways; first by exciting phosphorescence or luminescence electrically, especially in gases, and second, by straining out the non-luminous heat-rays with some transparent substance like rock-salt, that does not transmit them. Of course, some heat accompanies all light; all we can do is to avoid or remove the "dark heat" that usually accompanies the light rays. Neither of the methods mentioned above is in commercial use for lantern-projection, altho the "straining" method has been so used in laboratories. Light accompanied by as little heat as possible is desirable for this purpose—witness some recent disastrous fires caused by lanterns using combustible films. A recent French inventor, Dussand by name, uses a light that flickers so rapidly as to be steady to the eye and yet remains dark long enough between its luminous periods to cool off completely. This he calls "cool light." Says a writer in *La Nature* (Paris, December 24):

"In the first place, M. Dussand does away with the projecting lantern, simply placing a double lens before and behind the positive slide. Back of this he puts his 'cold-light box,' which contains a metallic-filament bulb operated by a small strong battery with a commutator that breaks the current periodically. This discontinuous current determines in the filament 'pulsations,' during each of which it becomes luminous. The periods of brightness succeed one another so rapidly that this 'pulsative light' appears absolutely steady to the observer's eye. Besides, as a consequence not less important, the lamp filament rests during each interruption of the current, and according to the inventor's theory, the slight heat that it has acquired during the working period has time to disappear. Thus, a current of lower than normal tension may be sent through the lamp without causing continued heating that would volatilize the filament. As the picture shows, this transformation of current is accomplished at small expense . . . by using one of the small motors that may be had for 60 to 80 cents. . . . . . .



PROJECTING PICTURES BY "COLD LIGHT."

The light is turned on and off "so rapidly as to be steady to the eye, and yet remains dark long enough between its luminous periods to cool off completely."



MOVING PICTURES BY "COLD LIGHT."

Two bands are used, containing alternate views, and while one is on the screen, the other is dark, thus keeping the light cool while the pictures appear so rapidly as to seem continuous.

"As I have proved in M. Dussand's laboratory, with a current of 1.5 amperes and 8 volts, the bulb of the lamp remains absolutely cold to the touch. And nevertheless the resulting light is sufficiently intense to replace the arc-light advantageously and make a magnificent colored projection six feet by six. The result made the more impression on me that we were using the most ordinary lenses of commerce, and in a lighted room.

"This 'cold light' makes it unnecessary to employ costly projection lanterns, using electricity, gas, acetylene, oxygen, alcohol, or petroleum, of delicate, if not dangerous, manipulation. No more burns to avoid; no more fires to fear. Lecturers may give free rein to their eloquence without worrying about what the man at the lantern may do.

"To apply the cold light to the cinematograph, M. Dussand has devised the following apparatus, which, among other advantages, does away with twinkling and doubles the luminous intensity. He causes an ordinary negative band to pass through two printing devices—in the first, the odd images are taken off, in the second, the even ones. He introduces simultaneously these two bands into the apparatus and turns the crank; while an even image remains at rest, an odd image is moving into place, and vice versa. A tiny lamp similar to the one just described is placed behind each of the two openings in front of which the bands pass, and by means of properly arranged commutators each of these lamps is lighted only during the time when the corresponding image is at rest."

Dussand's invention, it appears, has also great significance in connection with color photography, enabling an amateur to project ordinary photographs in colors at the modest cost of about two cents a view. It will also, we are told, be applied to a host of other uses, scientific and domestic:

"It will be, in particular, a valuable aid to surgeons and physicians in the internal exploration of the human body, to microscopists in the examination of delicate preparations, and in general, in all cases needing intense illumination but requiring that there shall be not the slightest increase of the surrounding temperature."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

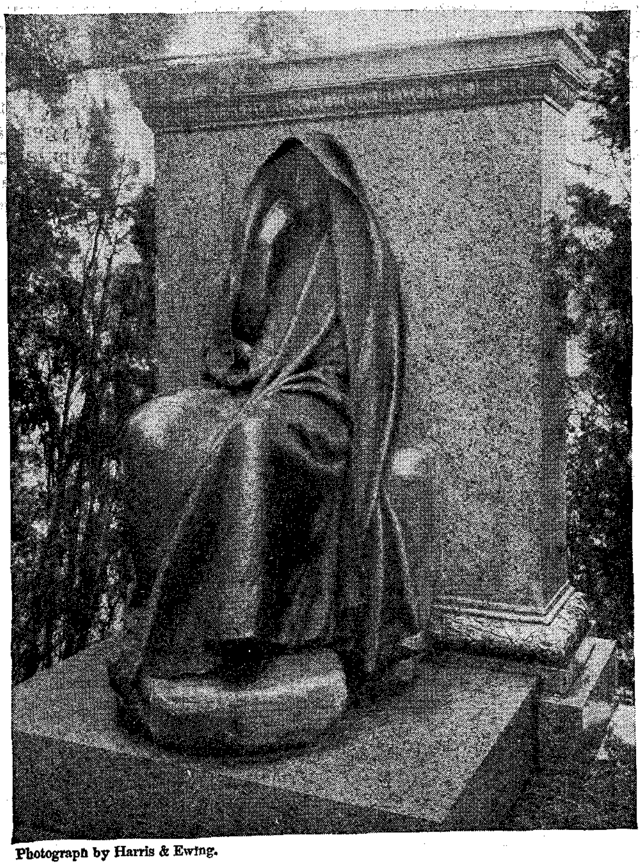
LETTERS AND ART

IF MR. PAGE WERE "EDILE"

THE STORY is often told of the Frenchman who visited London after the battle of Waterloo and, seeing the statue of Wellington, declared that France was at last avenged. The national monuments set up by the people of the Anglo-Saxon race are more often than not the despair of the judicious minority. Max Beerbohm once wrote an essay entitled "If I Were Edile," in which he declared that were that ancient Roman office revived for his sake he would go about smashing all the public monuments that London had set up to her historic worthies. Mr. Thomas Nelson Page is to be seen in some such frame of mind regarding our heroes in stone and bronze. "Has there ever been in any country such a travesty on art," he asks in the New York *Times*, "as that which, with a few exceptions, we have set up as a standard in our national monuments?" They "represent an idea" or they may "express a sentiment," he frankly admits, "but how frightfully do they express it!"

"As one gazes at the heroic monuments which stud our city parks and break the vistas of our avenues, they are anything but heroic. . . . The 'man on horseback' appears in every conceivable attitude, save the heroic and the grand. Horses which could never by chance have escaped the cart or the plow are molded as chargers. The imagination appears, indeed, to have run wild in the direction of elevating very worthy men on most unworthy horses.

"But in speaking of monuments, there is one in Washington which to my mind towers high above all others. The Washington shaft which was once criticized in certain places as being only the representative of bulk and of bigness has justified itself in the minds of all who have lived within sight of it. In the sunshine and in the shadow, in the glow of the sunrise and of the sunset, in the light of the moon, and when the driving clouds hang low in the winter evenings, it wears, like the sea, an ever-changing and impressive face. No one can live long in Washington and not fall under the spell of its majesty. It is fitting that it should be the greatest one monument built by human hands, for it is the monument of the greatest one man who has blest the human race with the simple majesty and loftiness of his life.

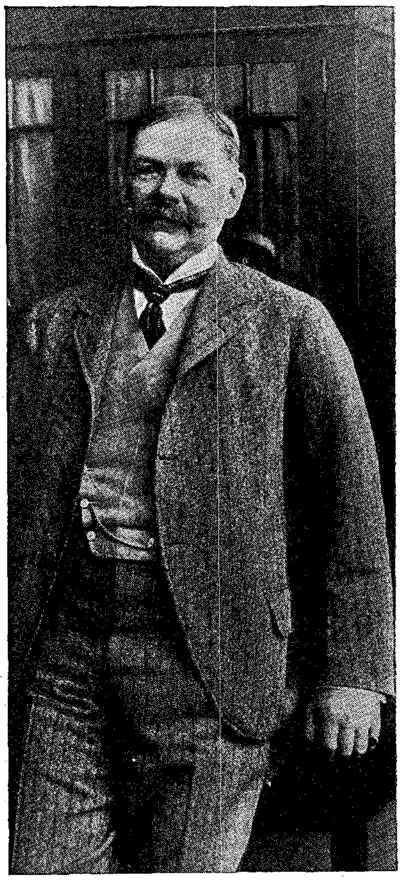


Photograph by Harris & Ewing.

SAINT GAUDENS' STATUE CALLED "GRIEF."

"Should future generations demand of us what we have done in art," says Mr. Page, "there sits our answer."

"Take a step further, go to that round hall in the Capitol at Washington known as Statuary Hall. Significant and admirable nomenclature! And gaze if you can with unshaded eyes upon the frightful collection of marble effigies which are classed properly under the simple generic name of 'statuary.' Even the most patriotic sentiment of the most devoted American can not view that collection without a shudder at the grotesqueness of that group of men, who, it may well be said, have deserved better at the hands of their countrymen."



THOMAS NELSON PAGE,

Who thinks no other country in the world can beat us in the "travesties of art" we have set up for national monuments.

This is the blue side of Mr. Page's reflection. One sculptor who has lately gone from us left behind work for which there is no need to feel ashamed. Perhaps if Mr. Page's critical survey should take a wider scope he might see more than one. Washington is not the only site of our public monuments; but perhaps it is fairly representative. This is the brighter side of his picture:

"I will speak of one who is but now passed away, leaving behind him works to which America, when challenged by the censor to show the fruit of her civilization as manifested in her art, may point with confidence that it will be accepted in every age and every clime. Whatever the judgment of the ages may be as to this work or that, Augustus Saint-Gaudens has with his chisel carved his name with those who are immortal.

"Not all his work seems to me to be on the same high plane. All shows marks of the wonderful gifts with which nature endowed him; but it was when he was untrammeled with the exactions of portraiture that his spirit soared.

"In Washington, in a cemetery surrounded by cedars and cypress, steeped in profound calm, sits a figure, hooded and mysterious, gazing with face turned to the setting sun into the profound and mystical depths of life—past, present, and to come. To each soul it speaks and to that sum of all souls—humanity. It is the modern sphinx, and all we know is that it symbolizes the universal question of life.

"Should future generations demand of us what we have done in art—there sits our answer. We have done that—and, *me judice*, no other people in modern times have equaled it. . . . .

"I believe the time will come, as surely as we continue a nation, when the American people will develop a great artistic sense. When the American people develop a sense they generally put it into operation, for they are a practical people as well as an idealistic people. And when the people shall feel this artistic influence—when men's hearts shall respond to the higher call of art, as they are beginning to do, the American people will see to it that art is no longer banned and barred from this country—that art shall have here a new land in which to expand as liberty has had. Then art shall have the opportunity to perform her proper function, to lift the people of this country from the slough of commercialism into which we have to some extent sunk into that high region where man shall, with his face to heaven, advance along the lines which God has opened for him, and progress with heart and intellect and with imagination."

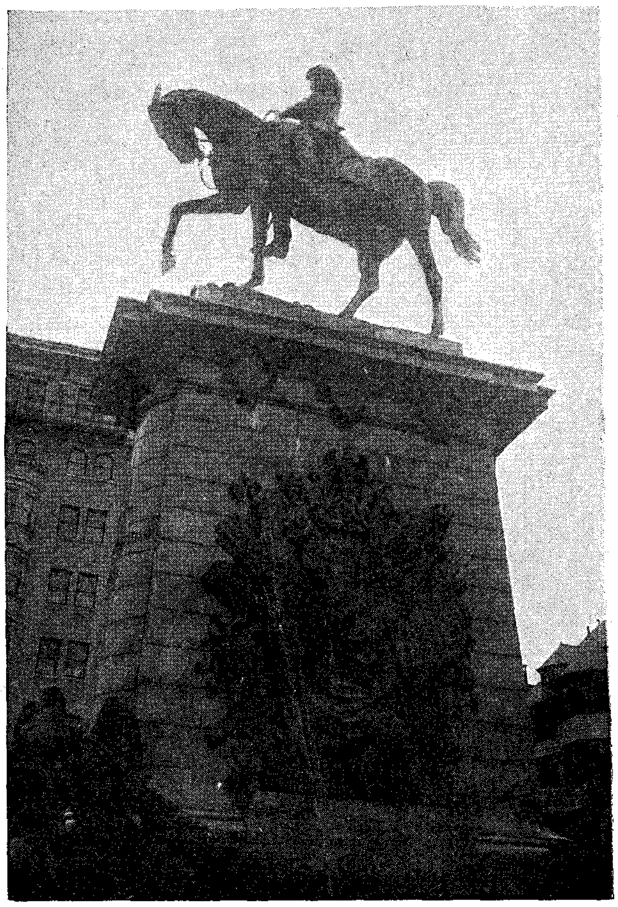
OUR AMATEUR LITERATURE

THE CENSUS, which seems to be shedding light on most departments of human activity, does not help us much in estimating literary conditions. Authorship here in America seems to Europeans plying the same trade to be a good one to follow, because the public, using the same idiom, is so large and prosperous; yet "in spite of our great, well-to-do population, in spite of the public schools, our magazines and our best sellers," says *The Publishers' Weekly* (New York), "the trade of authorship does not especially flourish in America." Such a judgment is based upon the fact of "the few outstanding names of professional literary workmen." This journal, which tells in a confidential way the secrets of the trade to those who are trying to make their living by it, sees "some resemblance to vaudeville" in the performances of the great mass of our literary workers, "where a lucky hit may make a performer famous over night, but where new favorites are always coming on to crowd the old from the stage." Contrast with bygone years makes even more vivid our present plight:

> "There are few of the younger men, for example, who ply the novelist's craft as Trollope, Charles Reade, Wilkie Collins, and James Payn have plied it in England, to take names of the second rank. Or as Hawthorne, Howells, and James have plied it in America. Novelists come and go, and many of them do very well, but most of our successful books give the effect of being written by amateurs who have been pitchforked unexpectedly into fame, and withdrawn as suddenly from the stage."

Much the same is the case with novels as with short stories that strike the fancy of the public:

> "Occasionally the author repeats his success; a very few, like Winston Churchill, work away at the trade year after year. The majority have put their best work into their first successful book, and merely repeat and dilute that till they tire of it. Many, it must be supposed, find a more profitable outlet for their energy in some other kind of business. As for the writers who fail to draw one of the lucky numbers in the big lottery, they must perforce go on, if at all, for the love of the thing. Many of our best books are written, not by professional authors, but by lawyers like Robert Grant, university professors like Robert Herrick, editors like W. C. Brownell, business men like Charles D. Stuart. Probably less literature is a by-product of journalism than was the case a generation or two ago, and still is in England, where the two branches of the writers' craft are less distinct than they have for the most part become in America. Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, G. K. Chesterton, Richard Le Gallienne, and many others have been quite as much journalists as authors.

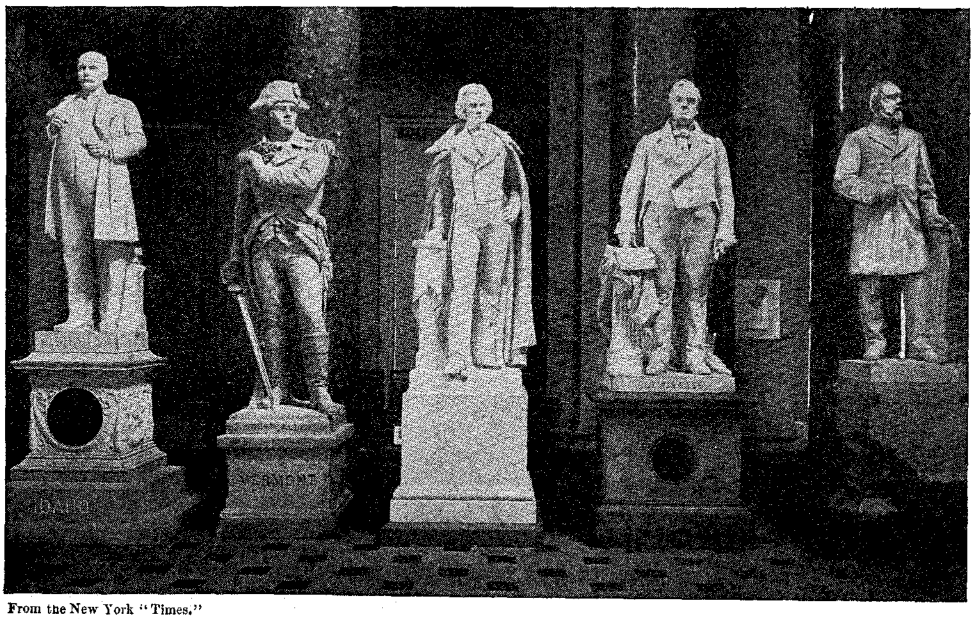


From the New York "Times."

ONE OF OUR SOLDIER'S MONUMENTS,

Which, perched high in the air, "presents the nether side of a plow-horse" to the ordinary gaze.

> "Whatever the explanation may be, it seems to be the case that England manages to support a much larger number of strictly professional authors than America. Very likely few of them win large prizes, but they manage to keep going, and their work has the volume, the continuity, and the even quality that is the mark of trained professional work as distinguished from the spasmodic outbursts of the amateur. No doubt to be an artist is a higher thing yet, and now and then an amateur may prove to be a genius. But genius is so rare a thing that it may be left out of the account; in the long run the general mass of 'literature of the day' is tolerably certain to be better when written by professional craftsmen, who perfect their art year after year, than when it is the work of lucky novices. It is the defect of the present conditions in America to encourage the clever novice too much and to neglect, relatively, the experienced author. There is not enough inducement, either pecuniary or social, to sustain the ambitious in a long, hard climb up the ladder to fame. Those who are lucky do very well, but the

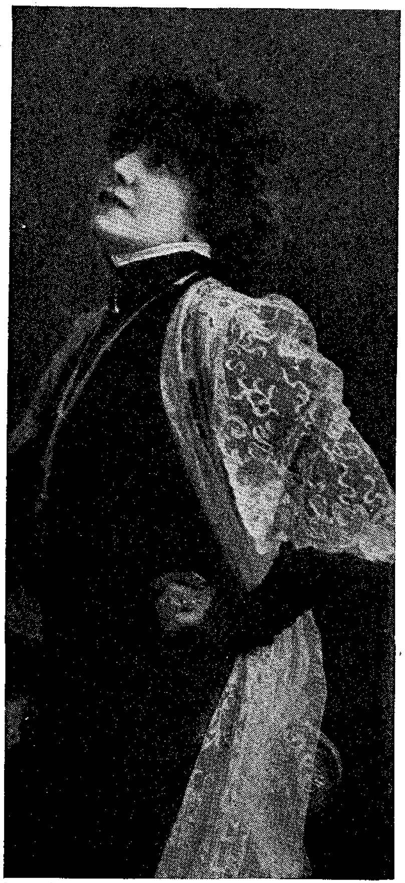


From the New York "Times."

THE "GROTESQUES" OF STATUARY HALL.

Men so memorialized, thinks Mr. Page, have deserved better at the hands of their countrymen.

> young American rebels at the thought of working with scant returns for ten or twenty years on the chance of winning success after his hair is gray. In this respect, no doubt, the glittering prizes of the American book market are if anything a deterrent to literary production, for they make ordinary rewards seem trivial. In a pecuniary way authorship offers little to tempt the ambitious; a country which has such large opportunities for money-making as America will probably not have a solid body of professional authors in the European sense until it can offer substantial compensations in the way of dignity and prestige. At present neither can be accounted among the perquisites of the trade, and it is natural enough that ambitious young men, as we are assured, are turning from writing novels to writing advertisements."



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MME. BERNHARDT,

As she is represented in a recent portrait. "She has lived her life to her utmost capacity," declares Mr. William Winter.

The machinery that we have devised for the propagation of literature seems to have at least one virtue. It makes literature, always a "notoriously beggarly trade," one "less beggarly here in the America of to-day than in most times and places." Contemplate the means:

> "Rarely has there been so efficient an instrument for rewarding popularity as is provided by the American magazine. Here we now see literature subsidized by commerce, for without the advertisements of motor-cars, corsets, and shaving-soap, what periodical could be kept up on so lavish a scale? . . . Such a huge, ready-made audience not merely introduces a clever new writer to more readers in a month than in the old days he might have been able to find in a lifetime, but it makes generous pay quite possible, and there is as yet no magazine trust to keep down the scale of prices for literary work. We have lately seen that in the case of such celebrities as Theodore Roosevelt and Rudyard Kipling, the price may run as high as a dollar a word, and since any industrious person can write 1,500 or 2,000 words an hour, it is to be seen that, as practised by a genius, the trade of author is no longer quite despicable."

BERNHARDT THE INDOMITABLE

THE MOST conspicuous figure in the theatrical world of America this year is probably Mme. Sara Bernhardt. At the age of sixty-five she is amazing the whole country by her power to endure a most arduous season. This is her eighth visit to our shores, and, as Mr. Winter says in *Harper's Weekly*, "the history of our stage could neither be written nor clearly and rightly comprehended without consideration of Sara Bernhardt's career." Mr. Winter's formula to express the secret of her present popularity, shown in the crowded houses that watch her acting in a round of parts, mostly old ones, is a recognition of "the power and value of momentum in public life." Her acting, he declares, "intrinsically, does not account for this liberal ebullition of popular enthusiasm." It is, so he tells us, "the acting of an accomplished executant, an experienced and expert imitator, within somewhat narrow limits, of the operations of human passion and human suffering; Madame Bernhardt possesses ample and exact control of the instruments of her vocation, but it is not, and it never has been, such acting as touches the heart, awakens sympathy, elicits the response of affectionate feeling, and ennobles the mind by manifestation of a great nature."

On November 8, 1880, she made her first appearance on the American stage at Booth's Theater, New York, as *Adrienne* in "Adrienne Lecouvreur." She has not allowed herself to be forgotten since, even tho, as happened during her tour immediately preceding this one, "the New York Theatrical Syndicate forced her, while traversing a part of the South, to appear in a tent." Mr. Winter gives us this general estimate of her powers:

> "Sara Bernhardt, as an actress, within her natural field, is a wonderful performer, even a genius. But that natural field, unhappily, is one of morbid eccentricity, and the better its most typical images are presented, the less desirable they show themselves of being presented at all. Representative embodiments by this actress are *Frou-Frou*, *Fedora*, *Floria*, *Theodora*, *Gismonda*, *Cleopatra*, *Magda*, *Cesarine* in 'La Femme de Claude,' *Izeyl*, and *Blanche Marie* in 'La Dame de Challant.' No spectator was ever benefited, cheered, encouraged, ennobled, instructed, or even rationally entertained by the prospect of those embodiments, or any one of them, and it is beyond reasonable dispute that the exhibition of them has exerted a deplorable influence. No person acquainted with the subject has ever denied the merits of Madame Bernhardt's acting; it is the duty of the critical observer to specify and define them. They are, in brief, the ability to elicit complete and decisive dramatic effect from situations of horror, terror, vehement passion, and mental anguish; neatness in the adjustment of manifold details; evenly sustained continuity; ability to show a woman who seeks to cause physical infatuation and who generally can succeed in doing so; a woman in whom vanity, cruelty, selfishness, and animal propensity are supreme; a woman of formidable, sometimes dangerous, sometimes terrible mental force. The woman of intrinsic grandeur—the woman essentially good and noble—she has not succeeded in portraying. 'Nature's above art in that.' *Queen Katharine* and *Hermione*, for example, are characters beyond her reach. Her inadequacy in this relation was clearly shown by her presentment of *Phædre*. She has never truthfully depicted a woman who truly loves. She never could have given a veritable personation of *Imogen*, or *Viola*, or *Juliet*, or *Rosalind*. Had she possest the mind to understand and the soul to sympathize with such parts as those, or with such parts as *Mary Stuart* and *Volumnia*, together with the same technical proficiency, at its best, which she has exhibited in a vastly lower order of characters, Sara Bernhardt would have given performances of superlative excellence, which, in their beneficent influence, would have lived forever. She has, meantime, fulfilled her destiny—which is the consequence of character operant on circumstances; she has lived her life to her utmost capacity; she has left undone nothing which it was in her power to do; she has had a large, if indiscriminate, part of the world at her feet; and when the Great Prompter strikes the bell for the final curtain, she will pass and be thought of no more, except as a conspicuous example of eccentric character and brilliant ability. The laurel that is rooted in a bed of horrors soon withers and dies."

The extraordinary courage, fortitude, tenacity of purpose, and continuity of labor that Sara Bernhardt has exhibited, says Mr. Winter, have, naturally, "aroused admiration, and that admiration is well deserved." Continuing:

> "The example of the eminent actress, in that respect, is inspiring and worthy of ardent emulation. 'Think nothing done while aught remains to do.' But the example is not so exceptional as to warrant an excess of superlative adjectives in the celebration of it. Madame Bernhardt has learned new words and presented old variations of the same character under new names, but in fifteen or twenty years she has shown only one new phase of character—*Reichstadt*, in 'L'Aiglon.' She is by no means alone in the ability to act well, in age, the parts requiring the spirit and the semblance of youth. Longevity is usual among actors. Madame Bernhardt's repertory—all told, about 130 parts—will not bear comparison with that of such

performers, for example, as John Gilbert, William Warren, and Henry Irving. She is about sixty-eight years old. Charles Mathews acted rattling light comedy parts, and acted them better than they have ever been acted since, when he was between seventy and eighty years old. Joseph Jefferson acted *Bob Acres* and *Mr. Golightly* at seventy-five and danced the quadrille. Mrs. G. H. Gilbert began her first starring tour when she was more than eighty. George Holland played *Tony Lumpkin,* without tremor or lapse and sang his barnyard song, at seventy-six. In old days the formidable, iron-visaged, iron-bodied veteran Charles Macklin acted the terrific part of *Macbeth, for the first time,* at eighty-two, and continued to act heavy parts until he was past one hundred. It is good, however, to see upon the stage—and everywhere else—indomitable endurance, the aspiring mind that nothing can daunt, and the iron will that nothing can break."

THE TEN COSTLIEST BOOKS

THE AUTHOR of a best-seller must experience one chagrin. The very magnitude of his sales forbids him to contemplate a day, however far beyond the span of his natural life, when his work will become the object of search of anxious book-hunters. That solace may of course be the hungry consolation of the man of one edition. It would be hard to imagine the time, for example, when a work of Kipling could not be bought in any desired quantity; Henry James, on the other hand, is already a bibliographical "rarity." Book-hunting has its devotees by the thousands, but recent years have created in their ranks a class who pursue volumes so rare that no one man can have a complete collection of them. No individual, for example, is ever likely to own all the ten most valuable books in the world. Mr. R. H. Dodd has been deciding what these are, and the New York *Sun* prints the list. Thus:

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SARA BERNHARDT IN 1880.

Shown as *Adrienne*, the first part she enacted in America. She can portray the woman of "vanity, cruelty, selfishness and animal propensity," but not "the woman essentially good and noble."

"The most valuable printed book in the world is the Gutenberg Bible, which was printed at Mainz, Germany—the first printed book. Its present value would be hard to determine, as no copy has recently come up for sale, but the price steadily advances. In 1884 a copy in London brought £3,900, in 1897 the Ashburnham copy on vellum sold for £4,000. The late Mr. Hoe estimated that it would not be long before the price of one of these rare copies would come to $50,000.

"After the Gutenberg Bible, Robert H. Dodd, who is an authority on rare books, places the Psalter, dated 1457, which is the first book printed with a date. It has been said that this book if offered for sale would bring over $50,000.

"A copy of the same Psalter dated 1459 was bought by Quaritch in London for something like £2,500. This book passed into the possession of Theodore Irving, of Oswego, and later, with his library, into the possession of J. P. Morgan.

"The 'Receyyell of the History of Troy,' printed by William Caxton, the first English printer, 1469-71, comes third on the list, being the first book printed in the English language. There are only a few copies of it known, and of these few a still smaller number are perfect.

"The first edition of Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales,' printed about 1478, is very rare and valuable, as are the 1485 edition of Sir Thomas Malory's 'Morte d'Arthur' and the First Folio Shakespeare. A copy of the First Folio now in the library of an American collector sold at the Van Antwerp sale in London a few years ago for £3,600.

"The elaborately titled 'Book of the General Laws and Liberties Concerning the Inhabitants of Massachusetts,' printed at Cambridge, Mass., in 1648, is the first book of laws printed in what is now known as the United States. The only known copy of this book, which is in the library of the late E. D. Church, of Brooklyn, is easily worth $20,000 or $25,000. It would probably bring much more even, if offered for sale.

"Antedating by eight years the first book of laws printed in this country is the Bay Psalm Book, printed in 1640, in Cambridge also—the first book printed in what is now called the United States. Of this book there are ten copies in all; the four perfect copies are those in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, England, in the Lenox Library in New York, in the library of John Carter Brown at Providence, and in the library of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt. It would be hard to tell the value of one of these perfect copies, as none has been offered for sale lately. The Vanderbilt copy, which was obtained for $1,200, would undoubtedly bring $10,000 to-day.

"Extremely valuable as being the only perfect copy known is that of the first edition of Shakespeare's 'Venus and Adonis,' the first book of Shakespeare's to be published.

"Rounding out the ten most valuable printed books in the world Mr. Dodd would place the 1459 edition of the Psalter mentioned above in the final place on the list."

The sale some time this season of the library of the late Robert H. Hoe will bring into the market, it is said, one of the most valuable book collections in the world. This and other happenings in the book world draw attention to trade in second-hand books, which must always remain outside the regulations that apply to staple articles and hence open the door to the element of romance. Not long since the library of Mr. Howard Willetts, of White Plains, was destroyed by fire and he engaged an appraiser of rare books to estimate his loss. The New York *Times* makes these editorial comments on several aspects of the case:

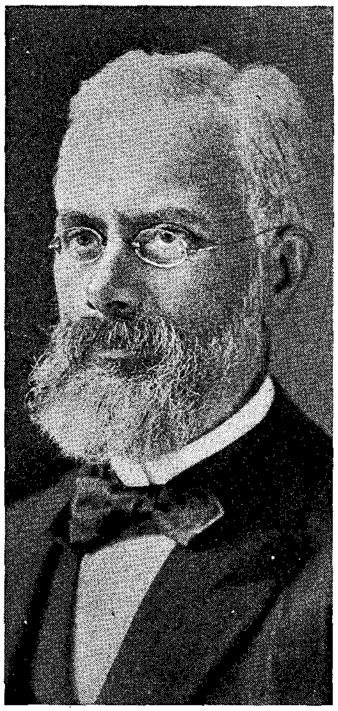
"The prices Mr. Wendell placed on some of them are fairly staggering to ordinary mortals. For instance, a set of Cruikshankiana is estimated at $35,875, and an original edition of Thackeray's writings at $25,250. These values are not guessed at, however, but are founded on a thorough acquaintance with the records of sales of rare books, coupled with a knowledge possest only by experts, of the present state of the market for such luxuries. The destroyed library of Mr. Willetts, according to Mr. Wendell, was worth more than $90,000. For his services the appraiser charged $4,500 and was awarded $3,500 by a trial jury. In the United States Circuit Court Judge Ray has now reduced this sum to $2,500, on the ground that the compensation of such an expert should not be over $20,000 a year, while $14,000 would be a fair amount. . . . . . .

"It is a trade requiring special talent and large experience, and it is not overcrowded. However, neither of the sums mentioned by Judge Ray is beggarly. Even with the restriction, book-appraising is a profitable employment."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

TO KEEP THE LUMBER-JACKS SOBER

THE LUMBER-JACK "sky-pilot," Mr. F. E. Higgins, comes out in support of the Government against liquor-sellers and certain upholders of "the rights of American citizens," who wish to overturn the Ballinger order in northern Minnesota. This order has been in operation a year and aims to prevent the wholesale demoralization of lumber-jacks and Indians in that section by closing the saloons that used to bristle along the whole course of the logging highway. Mr. Higgins, the story of whose missionary labors has been told in these pages, has been working for fifteen years among the lumber-jacks, and therefore speaks with knowledge. He admits that the law is defied and that many men are "running blind pigs"; some assert that "more liquor is being sold than ever." He is definite, however, in his opposition to those who "are claiming their rights, as American citizens, to drink when and where they please," and in *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York) gives this picture of the state of things the Ballinger act hopes to amend:



DR. KAUFMANN KOHLER,
Who thinks "there is no room for Ghetto Judaism in America."

"For a number of years the large logging companies have been logging by rail instead of by river, and no sooner has a railroad been surveyed through the forest than every few miles along that road up springs a small town, tar-paper buildings or log shacks, saloons, gambling hells, and other places of sin. Take, for example, along the M. & I. R. R., from Brainerd to the Canadian line. At a time there were almost one hundred saloons in twenty-five miles, besides wide-open gambling and brothels on every hand. Again, let us take the Minneapolis and Rainey River Railroad, running from Deer River to Big Fork; this was built to get out the timber north of Deer River. At Deer River we found fifteen saloons for a population of less than 1,000, and the liquor men were not satisfied with this, but built saloons along the line almost at the camp doors.

"In many of these towns, if a lumber-jack wanted to get warm, he had to go to a saloon; if he wanted to eat, he had to go to a saloon; if he wanted to be shaved, he had to go to a saloon, and, as the majority of these places had music, and were running all night, the men in the camps got in the habit of going there often during the winter. Often the contractors were ruined by their men leaving them, to lie around saloons. It was a common thing to see hundreds of lumber-jacks either staggering in the streets or sleeping in 'snake-rooms.' Many times have I seen contractors drive in and load these poor drunken jacks, like so many pigs, into their sleds—their money was all gone, so the saloon-keepers had no further use for them—the contractors hoping, after sobering up the unfortunate lumber-jack, that he would work for them. Often these men would have the D. T.'s in camp, and many of them closed their days in that condition. I have counted over twenty quarts of liquor, besides several jugs full, in one car going from Deer River to the Itasca logging camps, and have stood for hours at a time trying to keep the men from fighting, and helped to unload them at the various camps, while they were senseless and many of them cut and bleeding—a sight that no pen could describe.

"I have spoken to men who were with me on such occasions, and they have all agreed that no picture could overdraw the awful state of affairs during those days of the wide-open saloons. Indians were given liquor as freely as any person else. It was a common thing to see Indians in the saloons and to see them dead to the world on the streets, or in the snake-rooms, or in the village lock-ups. Men were shot and put to death in various ways and little was said about it. Often I have heard it said, 'He is only an old, drunken lumber-jack,' and to-day there are many men in the penitentiary from this region who are there because of this wide-open policy. Hundreds of young men coming from our farms in Iowa, North and South Dakotas, and southern Minnesota to work for a few months in the camps have been ruined here; they have learned to drink and gamble, and many of them are to-day tramps and bums, ashamed to use their own names, and feel that no one cares for them."

His itinerary for the past year has been through the part of the State affected by the Ballinger order and he has made a close study of the conditions. Continuing he says:

"Some claim it is killing the towns; the license tax in Minnesota in these small towns is $500, and, in spite of the large amount of revenue received from saloons, gambling-halls, and brothels, the towns are to-day buried in debt. There are two classes of people who want saloons back: the liquor men, and those that claim you must have license money to run a town. I have talked with hundreds of men who are working in the woods and with many of the logging contractors and settlers, and they have all said it is the best thing that ever came to this country to have saloons closed."

AMERICAN LEAVEN IN JUDAISM

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION developed among the attendants of the biennial council of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations in New York City last week as to how much the progressive spirit of America should be credited with the progress of the Jews in this country. The principal speaker of the first day, Dr. Kaufmann Kohler, of Cincinnati, president of the Hebrew Union College, seemed to think that the most valuable element in American Judaism was the transforming spirit caught from the soil, whereas the speaker immediately following him thought there was an inherent impulse for progress still to be found in orthodox Jewry. As the New York *Tribune* reports him, Dr. Kohler states his position in this way:

"There is no room for Ghetto Judaism in America. Look at any of the creeds and churches in our free land. They are all more tolerant, more liberal, more humane and sympathetic in their mutual relations than those in Europe. Our free institutions, our common-school education, our enlightening press and pulpit with their appeal to common sense, enlarge the mental and social horizon and render progress the guiding maxim. American Judaism must step forth, the equal of any church in broadness of view and largeness of scope, as a living truth, as an inspiring message to the new humanity that is now in the making, not as a mere memory of the past and a piece of Orientalism in the midst of vigorous, forward-pressing Occidental civilization.

"I do not wonder that our Russian or Rumanian brethren brought up under the humiliating conditions and widely different religious views and influences of their benighted country harbor a certain mistrust of us when they see our majestic houses of worship and our educational and philanthropic structures reared after and maintained by altogether new methods. In their bewilderment they fail to recognize that in blending Americanism with Judaism we have, like Joseph of yore, stored up the treasures of life for their children as well as for ours; that in changing or modifying the form we have been reserving and guarding the faith far better than did our brethren in Europe who are being confronted with the peril of spiritual starvation and whose children sell their Jewish birthright by the thousands for a mess of pottage, for political or social recognition and promotion."

Dr. Max Heller, of New Orleans, who is a reformed rabbi and a Zionist, said in making the customary motion for a vote of thanks that he did not "relish the constant use of the word 'progressive' as applied only to reformed Judaism," for "there is progress of orthodoxy also." Further:

> "I must say that I do not care for the emphasis placed on the 'Americanization' of the Jew. Everything that the Jew enjoys in the way of benefits is not due to America. Americanizing the immigrants is not the only thing due them. Americanization is a fact and is borne out by history and should not be so largely stressed."

Practically the same ideas as those advanced by Dr. Kohler were exprest by Mr. Daniel P. Hays, of New York, and Mr. Abraham Abrahams, of Brooklyn, in the addresses that opened the deliberations of the session. The latter had this to say:

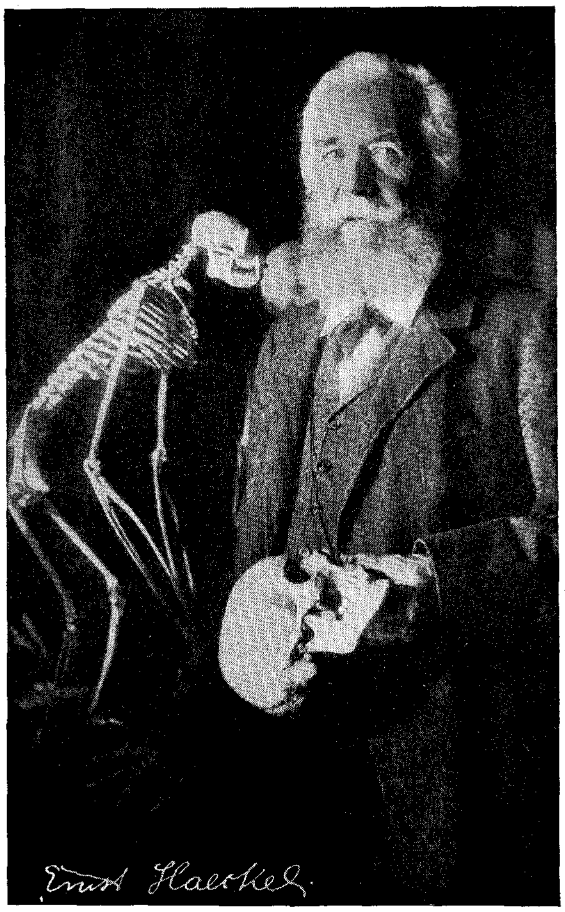
> "We represent the so-called progressive or reform element in Judaism, but our interests are not narrow. They are catholic, including the welfare of all Israel and are not limited to those who labor under the banner of reform. The problems that we try to solve are not fractional, dealing with a very small portion of our coreligionists, but integral, embracing the vast number of Jews outside the ranks of reform. We have not separated ourselves from our brethren. Their cause is our cause, their misery our misery, their triumph our triumph.
>
> "To me the greatest peril to American Judaism is right here in our big city. The hurried congestion of Jews in New York, due to the barbaric persecutions in Russia, Rumania, and other Eastern points, presents to us a condition that menaces the welfare of our faith and our solidarity. And we can do nothing that is more urgent than the bending of all our efforts to the twin problems of immigration and assimilation in the sense of Americanization. The history of Israel shows that Judaism flourished most healthily when it lived free in the open environment of its neighbors. Not contraction but contact with the larger world is conducive to the invigoration of our religion. . . .
>
> "The future of Judaism in America is in the main dependent on the reform movement. Without casting reflections on the other phases of Judaism in this country, the fact is clearly patent to all observers that to a great extent the progressive Jews are doing the things for Israel that count."

Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Jacob H. Schiff were the chief speakers at the dinner which marked the evening of the final day of the council's session. Mr. Schiff, in introducing Mr. Roosevelt, touched again upon the theme that caused the flurry on the opening day, saying:

> "Not for a moment do I want to cast the slightest aspersion upon those who, for the time being, probably constitute the large majority of our coreligionists in this country, and who still cling to the orthodoxy they have brought from their distant native lands, but I maintain that, if we want to make certain that the offspring of the great multitude of our coreligionists, who have come into our midst during the past three decades, are to grow into worthy Americans of the Jewish faith, we shall have vigorously and consistently to continue our efforts to develop the Reform Judaism, for which the basis has so far-sightedly been laid on this continent by Isaac M. Wise, Einhorn, Samuel Hirsch, and Lilienthal.
>
> "It is our proud and justified claim that in this city of a million people of the Jewish faith—and this is no doubt the case elsewhere in the United States—it is the Reform Jew who has, in the main, created and looks after the proper management not only of Jewish charity institutions, but also after the maintenance of the educational and cultural efforts within the Jewish community, and we truly can say of Reform Judaism, with its existence in this country of six or seven decades: 'By its fruits ye shall know it.'
>
> "When we go apart on the morrow let the impress remain upon us from this council of American Hebrew Congregations that even if it is our aim to imbue Judaism with a healthy liberalism, we deeply respect our faith, and that we shall be ever mindful that our religion commands us, that ahead of anything comes the weal of the country of which we have become part and parcel. We shall then not be wanting in the precious things which are the heritage of every good citizen of this great Republic."

HAECKEL'S OPEN DISAVOWAL OF CHRISTIANITY

THE RELIGIOUS trend of Germany's ruler, as viewed by one of her leading scientists, is given by Ernst Haeckel in an explanation of his own recent formal renouncement of church affiliations. The author of "The Riddle of the Universe" has long been known as the leader of the school of materialistic philosophy, but for personal reasons he has retained his church membership. In a letter to *The Free Word* (Frankfort-on-the-Main) which is translated by *The Truth Seeker* (New York), he reviews his religious life, telling us that at about the age of twenty or twenty-five he reached, "through heavy soul conflicts, the conviction that the mystic faith teachings of the Christian religion were completely irreconcilable with the certain results of scientific experience." During the following forty years he held the belief, common with German scientific thinkers, in "the utter impossibility of reconciling the Christian beliefs about 'creation,' etc., with the important facts of evolution as now established." The writings of Goethe, and later those of Darwin, made him work his way "from an originally dualistic and idealistic view of the world to a pure monistic and realistic philosophy." The final step was not taken, however. He tells why:



Courtesy of "The Truth Seeker."

GERMANY'S LEADING EVOLUTIONIST,

Who formally renounces Christianity, after many years of hesitation, because he thinks Emperor William represents a "Catholicizing tendency" of Protestant Christianity.

> "Since for more than twenty years I had *inwardly*, from pure conviction, absolved myself from the faith-teachings of Christianity, it would have been only natural to have given proper expression to this conviction *outwardly* by withdrawal from the Evangelical Church. But this last step I left untaken out of regard to my family and some dear friends to whom I would thereby have brought heavy sorrow and injury.
>
> "But if now, after ripe conviction, I have resolved upon this last step it is because, in part, the personal considerations have

meanwhile been removed by my long delay and in part because *now* changes have made it repugnant to my sense of honor to continue even the external appearance of religious inconsistency, and to thus justify the customary hypocrisy in our land; to wit:

"The *reaction* in regard to the Church affairs and in politics which has developed in our German realm during the last twenty-two years under the government of what is called the 'New Course' increases constantly, and endangers more and more the freedom of the mental and spiritual progress, and the welfare of our dear fatherland.

"With the deepest regret it must be confest that this *reaction* has found its strongest support in the much be-wondered person of our highly gifted Emperor, William II., who, since the beginning of his reign, has placed himself in opposition to the so-called 'Old Course' of his grandfather William I."

The present William, says Professor Haeckel, in contrast with his father and grandfather, "has nursed the *romantic* tendencies of his great uncle, Frederick William IV." This is shown in what Professor Haeckel calls a "Catholicizing tendency" of William's "Protestant Christianity." William's visit to Pope Leo XIII. is pointed to as one outward demonstration, while his failure to reply to the "Borromeo Encyclical" of Pope Pius X. was such as to astonish both Catholic and Protestant Germany. Professor Haeckel proceeds:

"The orthodox Evangelical Church, which had in spite of everything secured this ascendency, and which has besides approached very near to the Catholic Church, has shared with it the theory and practise of the Jesuits. Both cherish their fundamental principle: The *end* (pleasing to God) justifies and sanctifies the *means* (the persecution of the heretics). Both contest with equal energy and with like consequences the enlightenment of the people and the progress of their knowledge and culture. To this end they use their powerful influence in Church and State.

"Thus the separation of Church and State, and also the absolute separation of Church and school, appear to be more pressingly presented to us than ever before. In many civilized countries this separation, most important and useful to the State and the school, has been long ago effected; in Germany, on the contrary, it stumbles over the most stiff-necked opposition.

"We must now more than ever seek by every lawful means in our power to bring about this separation. For now the mighty power of the Catholic and Evangelical clergy, by a close union with the reactionary feudal nobility, is strengthened to a most dangerous degree. Both use in true Jesuitical way the cloak of religion for the veiling of their selfish interests and their lust of power. The notorious Black-blue Block threatens the foundation of our mental and spiritual freedom.

"Altho these political considerations are for me by far the most powerful motives for consequent present withdrawal from the Church, yet they are reenforced by a sense of disgust (*Ekel*) at the sham-holy *hypocrisy* and the old Byzantine sneaking, cringing *treachery*, which in the splendors of the showy new emperor-throne threatens to lead us all to a general and dangerous demoralization. This compulsory education into an *external* church-doom destroys the noblest qualifications for any true and inward religion.

"And finally these confirm me in my determination to withdraw from the Church, the necessary defense I have had to make against the measureless attacks and the honorless slanders which during the last two years the clerical and reactionary press combined have hurled against my moral character. In the most vulgar modes of expression, and through hundreds of papers and brochures, I am insulted and placed in the pillory as a *traitor*. And why? Pretendedly, because I have disgraced science through false illustration, especially concerning embryos; but in fact because for fifty years I have fearlessly and without regard to consequences defended the true modern teachings of evolution, and have furthered its most important result: that from the vertebrate animals the human species have descended. The two modern Brotherhoods of Jesuit Societies (Bunds), the evangelical Keplerbund, and the Catholic 'Thomas Bund,' have rivaled each other in these heinous charges. To both and all of them I have at last devoted a final and conclusive answer, which appeared in the December number of *Neuen Frankfurter Verlag* (now published as a pamphlet), under the title of 'Sandalion; an Open Answer to the False Charges of the Jesuits.'"

CHRISTIANITY'S CONFLICT WITH ISLAM

THE STRUGGLE between the religion of Mohammed and the religion of Christ, says Cornelius H. Patton, in *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston), is a stubborn and complicated one. Treating of the religious side of this conflict, for it has also a political side, he speaks with admiration of the devotion which characterizes the people of Islam, their habits of prayer, and their profound faith in the reality of their creed. Taking for granted, of course, that their creed is false and degrading, he thinks that it must crumble into extinction under the rays of modern enlightenment. Education, political liberty, and a knowledge of the truths of science are tending to show its absurdity and hasten its abolition. Of Mohammedan religious devotion in the way of external observances this eminent Eastern traveler remarks:

"One is tremendously imprest by the grip this faith has upon its followers. It seems to be religion in its most tenacious form. It is entrenched strong and deep in the life of the people. I visited Brousa, the ancient capital, where the first six sultans are entombed, a stronghold to-day of conservative reactionary Mohammedanism. We could count sixty mosques from the windows of the girls' school. One hundred thousand Mohammedans in a city of 120,000, and 95 per cent. of them go regularly to the mosque for prayer! That is the sort of thing that makes you stop and think. Converting the world doesn't look so easy over here as it does in a Layman's Convention. Think of the faithfulness of the faithful, when they can not attend public worship, of their plumping down anywhere—on the decks of ships, in railroad cars, in market-places, and going through their 'holy gymnastics!' There is a strange power in this religion."

The work being done by the American Board of Missions in providing schools and colleges for the Turks is bearing fruit in every direction—religious, political, and intellectual. One thing that Islam can not stand is the daylight, "and here is our hope":

"Before education it disintegrates. Before Christian education it should be transformed into vital faith. Bewilderment is already setting in where men have begun to read, and everywhere to-day you see men reading newspapers. The situation seemed typified to me by an old Moslem praying on the deck of my steamer out of Constantinople. He had spread his blanket and was deep in his prayers, having reached that part where they place their thumbs behind their ears, when a fellow Moslem called to him and informed him he was facing in the wrong direction. He was praying toward Boston instead of toward Mecca. The old man turned in the direction indicated and started in all over again, evidently feeling that his petitions had been wasted. He had not proceeded far when a group of Moslems called to him that he was still wrong, the ship having turned since he began. He seemed much perplexed, but finally got adjusted and was able to continue to the end. This praying by the compass is not as simple as it looks, and I did not wonder that some of the Mecca pilgrims wore the magnetic needle about their necks. But is it not a picture—a pitiable picture of Islam to-day groping in the dark, a little light having crept in, but not enough to reveal the true way to God!"

Of the welcome which is given America's missionary and philanthropic work in Turkey we read:

"In the mean time the American Board is going right on with its work, and Moslems are coming to our schools in increasing numbers. The more enlightened Turks want their children educated in our way and they welcome the liberty of learning which came to them with the constitution. From our eight colleges in this land and our four hundred schools streams of influence are pouring out in every direction. One does not dare to prophesy politically as to anything in Turkey, but religiously the event is not in doubt."

The present program of the Young Turks, remarks Mr. Patton, seems to be "to make the Empire Mohammedan, to find the much needed unity in the Turkish religion." But disintegrating influences are at work on every side, not least of these being the pressure of Western thought.

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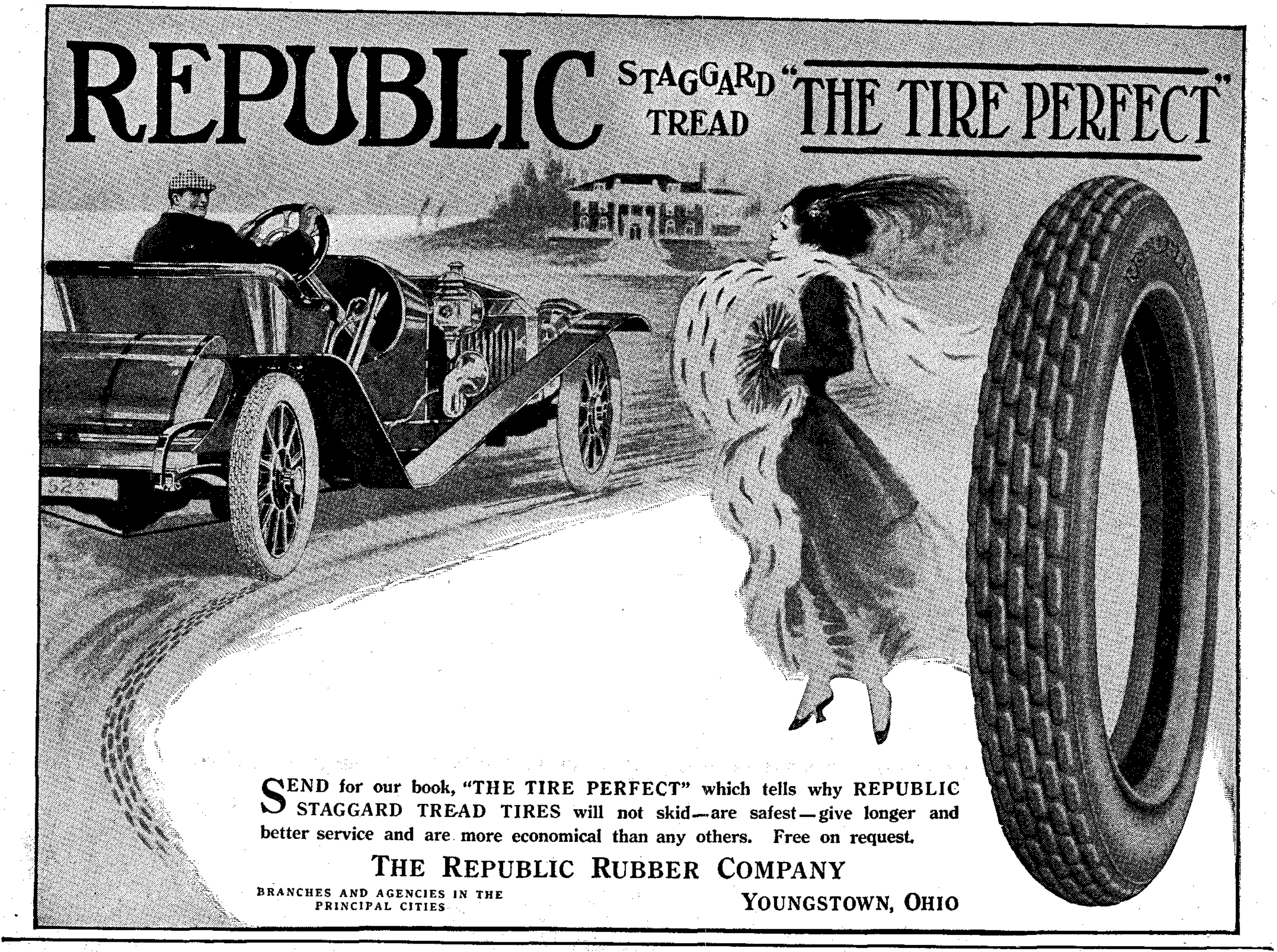

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CURRENT POETRY

A BOOK of cow-boy songs that have been collected by Professor John A. Lomax (Sturgis & Walton Company) gives one a chance to see poetry in its crab-apple stage, and many of these verses will truly pucker the mouth of the poetaster. But now and again he will be surprized by a selection of unusual strength. For poetry is not the darling of civilization, but like all majestic and enduring movements, it comes from the bottom up. Professor Lomax has searched for the nameless, wild-flower variety of verse in the far-away places of the big unpeopled West, in the mining-camps, and in the remote cattle-ranches, where the ballad spirit, that was active in England and Scotland centuries ago, still survives—or rather is reproduced.

The editor, in characterizing these selections, reminds us of the phrase used by Sidney Lanier to describe Walt Whitman's poems: "They are raw collops slashed from the rump of nature and never mind the gristle!" There is much that is amusing in this volume, and more that is commonplace, but it should be read with a sympathetic appreciation of its historical value and with a watchful eye for an occasional line of rare and startling beauty.

The "dogies" alluded to in the first selection are, by the way, the motherless range calves that used to be driven "up the trail" from Texas to Kansas.

Whoopee Ti Yi Yo, Git Along, Little Dogies

By John A. Lomax

As I walked out one morning for pleasure,
I spied a cow-puncher all riding alone;
His hat was throwed back and his spurs was a-jingling,
As he approached me a-singin' this song,

Whoopee ti yi yo, git along, little dogies,
It's your misfortune, and none of my own.
Whoopee ti yi yo, git along, little dogies,
For you know Wyoming will be your new home.

Early in the spring we round up the dogies,
Mark and brand and bob off their tails;
Round up our horses, load up the chuck-wagon,
Then throw the dogies upon the trail.

It's whooping and yelling and driving the dogies;
Oh how I wish you would go on;
It's whooping and punching and go on, little dogies,
For you know Wyoming will be your new home.

Some boys goes up the trail for pleasure,
But that's where you get it most awfully wrong;
For you haven't any idea the trouble they give us
While we go driving them all along.

When the night comes on and we hold them on the bedground,
These little dogies that roll on so slow;
Roll up the herd and cut out the strays,
And roll the little dogies that never rolled before.

Your mother she was raised way down in Texas,
Where the Jimson-weed and sand-burrs grow;
Now we'll fill you up on the prickly pear and cholla
Till you are ready for the trail to Idaho.

Oh, you'll be soup for Uncle Sam's Injuns;
"It's beef, heap beef," I hear them cry.
Git along, git along, git along, little dogies
You're going to be beef steers by and by.

The Dying Cowboy

By John A. Lomax

"O bury me not on the lone prairie,"
These words came low and mournfully
From the pallid lips of a youth who lay
On his dying bed at the close of day.

He had wailed in pain till o'er his brow
Death's shadows fast were gathering now;
He thought of his home and his loved ones nigh
As the cowboys gathered to see him die.

"O bury me not on the lone prairie
Where the wild coyotes will howl o'er me,
In a narrow grave just six by three,
O bury me not on the lone prairie.

"In fancy I listen to the well-known words
Of the free, wild winds and the song of the birds;
I think of home and the cottage in the bower
And the scenes I loved in my childhood's hour.

"It matters not, I've oft been told,
Where the body lies when the heart grows cold;
Yet grant, oh grant this wish to me,
O bury me not on the lone prairie.

"I've always wished to be laid when I died
In the little churchyard on the green hillside;
By my father's grave, there let mine be,
And bury me not on the lone prairie.

"Let my death slumber be where my mother's prayer
And a sister's tear will mingle there,
Where my friends can come and weep o'er me;
O bury me not on the lone prairie.

(*Continued on page* 164)

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Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Produces healthy activity of weak and disordered stomachs. An unexcelled strength builder.

Elmore
Valveless 2-cycle

This $1,750 Elmore

Produces Some Results That A $6000 Car Cannot Give

It Has Double the Power Impulses of the Ordinary Car—Irrespective of Price

Isn't that rather a distressful thought to the man who owns a car of the highest cost?

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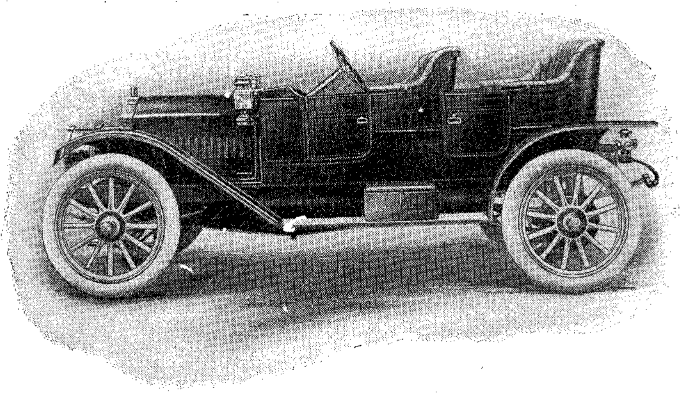
You'll want a reason in your own mind why drivers of other cars are continually changing machines.

You'll want to know why Elmore owners buy more Elmores—why they talk Elmores on every opportunity—why they never cease advising the purchase of Elmore cars.



Demi-Tonneau (Detachable) Four-Passenger Touring Model 36-B, 50 H. P., $1,750.

Here's the dead wall of facts you will come squarely up against:

The Valveless High Duty Motor in Model 36-B gives the same power as the Elmore model sold last season at $2,500.

(And with this excess of power at this season's price the distinctive Elmore ease of control is retained with all the special advantages of the new motor)

The gas distributor of the High Duty Motor admits gas early or late, as desired, producing at will a high or low powered car.

(Understand clearly this tremendous advantage for the Elmore driver, which cannot be obtained in any other car made.)

The Elmore, on high gear, can be driven at a lower speed than any other car, because of the unequalled frequency of its power impulses.

(To appreciate this tremendous advantage, compare the Elmore with an ordinary four cylinder car—or, better yet, with the highest type of "six.")

With every revolution of the Elmore crank-shaft you have twice the power impulses possible per crank-shaft revolution of a valved motor.

(Six valved cylinders are much better than four, yet they are as far behind the valveless Elmore as the four cylinder valved motor is behind the six.)

The Elmore has no small outer parts to keep in tune, no valves to regrind, no worry makers of any sort.

(The only sure thing about a valve is that it should be repaired, reground or replaced at frequent intervals, to maintain the original efficiency of its cylinder.)

The efficiency of a valved motor depends absolutely upon the exact timing of its valves, and their actuation by means of twenty or more small outer parts on each cylinder.

(A valve which is not timed to the 1/200 of a second, loses at least one-fifth of its efficiency.)

To sum the whole thing up, turning power—torque—depends upon sustained impulse.

(This one point goes right to the heart of the automobile proposition as regards any car ever made.)

You cannot get the turning power from a motor with valves that is produced by an equal number of Elmore cylinders, or by six cylinders against the Elmore's four.

(When all is said and done, turning power is the chief thing for which you exchange your dollars in buying any car.)

You must, therefore—you absolutely must—measure the efficiency of every other car's motor by that of the Elmore. Roadster Model 25, 30 H. P., $1,200. Touring Model 25, 30 H. P. $1,250. Five-passenger Touring Model 36-B, 50 H. P., $1,750.

Elmore Manufacturing Company, 1704 Amanda St., Clyde, Ohio

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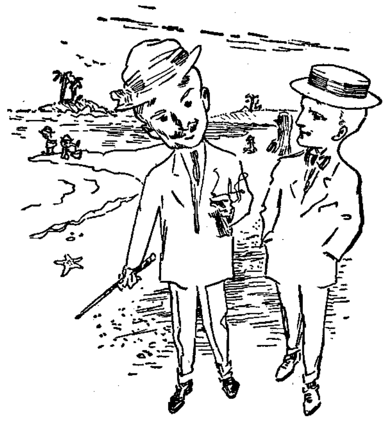

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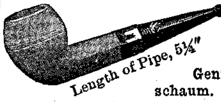
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ABSORBO PIPE

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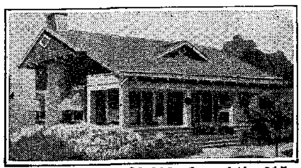
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M. L. KEITH, 647 Lumber Exch., Minneapolis, Minn.

(*Continued from page* 162)

"O bury me not on the lone prairie
In a narrow grave just six by three,
Where the buzzard waits and the wind blows free;
Then bury me not on the lone prairie.

"O bury me not," and his voice failed there,
But he took no heed of his dying prayer;
In a narrow grave just six by three
We buried him there on the lone prairie.

Yes, we buried him there on the lone prairie
Where the owl all night hoots mournfully,
And the blizzard beats and the winds blow free
O'er his lowly grave on the lone prairie.

And the cowboys now as they roam the plain—
For they marked the spot where his bones were lain,—
Fling a handful of roses o'er his grave,
With a prayer to Him who his soul will save.

"O bury me not on the lone prairie
Where the wolves can howl and growl o'er me;
Fling a handful of roses o'er my grave
With a prayer to Him who my soul will save."

We can not give a large wreath of praise to "The Earth Cry and Other Poems," by Theodosia Garrison (Mitchell Kennerley). But we are grateful to the author for giving graceful expression to familiar moods. In "Ilicet" we recognize an old favorite.

Ilicet

(A. G.)]

BY THEODOSIA GARRISON

I think the gentle soul of him
Goes softly in some garden place,
With the old-smile time may not dim
Upon his face.

He who was lover of the Spring,
With love that never quite forgets,
Surely sees roses blossoming
And violets.

Now that his day of toil is through,
I love to think he sits at ease,
With some old volume that he knew
Upon his knees.

Watching, perhaps, with quiet eyes
The white clouds' drifting argosy;
Or twilight opening flower-wise
On land and sea.

He who so loved companionship
I may not think he walks quite alone,
Failing some friendly hand to slip
Within his own.

Those whom he loved aforetime, still,
I doubt not, bear him company;
Yea, even laughter yet may thrill
Where he may be.

A thought, a fancy—who may tell?
Yet I who ever pray it so,
Feel through my tears that all is well;
And this I know,—

That God is gentle to his guest,
And, therefore, may I gladly say,
"Surely the things he loved the best
Are his to-day."

The Consoler

BY THEODOSIA GARRISON

Time comes to grief as Sleep to weariness—
On silent sandals and with shadowy hair
Sleep bends to soothe the fretful daytime care,
And Time unto my grief shall do no less.
But yet a little and his hands shall press
Above the weeping eyes and close them there,
Above the trembling lips, till all despair
Lie like a sleeping child in his caress.
And when my sorrow wakes it will not be
My sorrow any more, for I shall smile,
Beholding it, to know it comforted;
No sorrow, but a gracious memory
That still may walk with me a little while
At twilight, or when April boughs are spread.

There is more of life and color and the enthusiasm of poetry in "Song-Surf," by Cale Young Rice (Doubleday, Page & Company), than there was in his "Many Gods," recently reviewed by us—probably because "Song-Surf" includes a number of this author's youthful poems. Into the later work of the poet has crept the blight of stiff, formal phrases and abstract expressions.

The two songs selected show Mr. Rice at his lyric best—the one with its airy, gossamer web, the other with a bird-call that rings in the ear and echoes in the memory. The third selection, "In July," contains some quaintly stilted expressions. To speak of crows that "cry melodious din," for instance, reminds one of that couplet in which Gray refers to the sport of hoop-rolling:

> "What idle progeny succeed
> *To chase the rolling circle's speed?"*

The quotations from Mr. Rice's volume follow:

The Day-Moon

BY CALE YOUNG RICE

So wan, so unavailing,
Across the vacant day-blue dimly trailing!

Last night, sphered in thy shining,
A Circe—mystic destinies divining;

To-day but as a feather
Torn from a seraph's wing in sinful weather

Down-drifting from the portals
Of Paradise, unto the land of mortals.

Yet do I feel thee awing
My heart with mystery, as thy updrawing

Moves through the tides of Ocean
And leaves lorn beaches barren of its motion;

Or strands upon near shallows
The wreck whose weirded form at night unhallows

The fisher maiden's prayers—
"For *him!*—that storms may take not unawares."

So wan, so unavailing,
Across the vacant day-blue dimly trailing!

But Night shall come atoning
Thy fantom life through day, and high enthroning

Thee in her chambers arrased
With star-hieroglyphs, leave thee unharassed

To glide with silvery passion,
Till in earth's shadows swept thy glowings ashen.

Call to Your Mate, Bob-White

BY CALE YOUNG RICE

O call to your mate, bob-white, bob-white,
And I will call to mine
Call to her by the meadow-gate,
And I will call by the pine.

Tell her the sun is hid, bob-white,
The windy wheat sways west.
Whistle again, call clear and run
To lure her out of her nest.

For when to the copse she comes, shy bird,
With Mary down the lane
I'll walk, in the dusk of the locust-tops,
And be her lover again.

Ay, we will forget our hearts are old,
And that our hair is gray.
We'll kiss as we kissed at pale sunset
That summer's halcyon day.

That day, can it fade? . . . ah, bob, bob-white,
Still calling—calling still?
We're coming—a-coming, bent and weighed,
But glad with the old love's thrill!

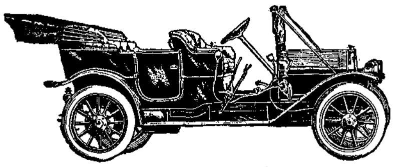
(*Continued from page* 166)

Every Cadillac is a Dewar Trophy

Cadillac

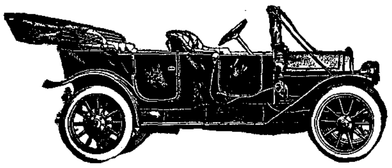
WE in America are sometimes accused of unduly acclaiming our own achievements.

As a matter of fact, we are singularly indifferent about our own accomplishments.


TOURING CAR $1700

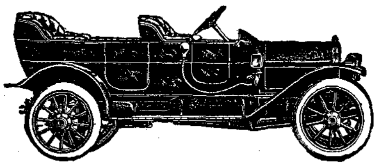
We make a seven-days' wonder of our engineering triumphs, and then—forget them.

In England they are still discussing the fact that a moderate-priced American motor car won the world's trophy for fine manufacturing two years ago.

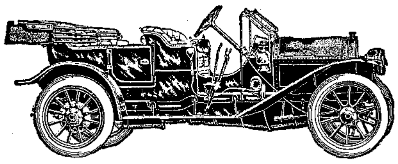

FORE-DOOR TOURING CAR $1800

And, in reality, that was an achievement worth while.

That America should invade the old world—and give that old world an object-lesson in standardization was significant.


TORPEDO $1850

It was significant, because standardization means painstaking care—means devotion to seemingly trivial details—means measurements minute beyond optical perception—means, in short, the very things in which American manufacturers have been assumed, by their continental critics, to be more or less shiftless.


DEMI-TONNEAU $1700

These qualities, embodied in the Cadillac, were a source of surprise abroad; because they were scarcely expected in an American product.

The subject has recently been revived by British technical writers, and it is of interest to every man who owns, or contemplates owning, a motor car.

Any motor car which does not incorporate to a greater or less degree the precise qualities which won the Dewar Trophy for the **Cadillac** is not, in the last analysis, a good value for the money it costs you.

The qualities which won that trophy insure long life in the car—because they eliminate looseness, ill-fitting parts, wear, and friction.

These qualities explain why you so rarely hear of a Cadillac owner who has any trouble with his car.

They explain the really phenomenal records in low cost of upkeep which have been reported in all parts of the country.

From numerous cities come specific reports affording conclusive proof in this respect, but the tabulated figures from these cities are merely typical of the experiences all over the world.

And, we repeat, these accomplishments all hark back to the same qualities which won the Dewar Trophy.

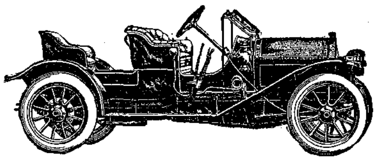
So, as we started out to say, there is valid reason for the revival of interest abroad in the winning of the Dewar Trophy by the Cadillac.

There is valid reason for reminding you of it.

There is valid reason why you should bear it in mind when you come to buy a motor car.

Standardization—interchangeability of parts—and the perfect alignment of all these parts should be the first law of motor car construction.

It is indisputably the law which regulates the quality and the duration of the service which you get from any motor car.


ROADSTER $1700

It explains the Cadillac success.

It explains why you should own a Cadillac.

Prices include the following equipment, F. O. B. Detroit: Bosch magneto and **Delco ignition systems.** One pair gas lamps and generator. One pair side oil lamps and tail lamp. One horn and set of tools. Pump and repair kit for tires. 60-mile season and trip Standard speedometer, robe rail, full foot rail in tonneau and half foot rail in front. Tire holders.

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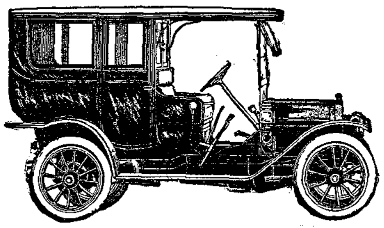
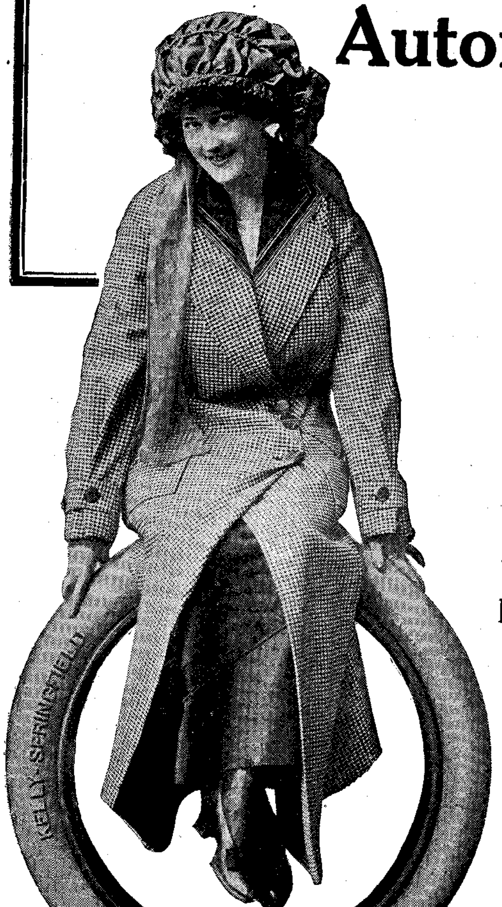

LIMOUSINE $3000



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Specify Kelly-Springfield Tires on your automobile. They cost no more than any first-class tire and are better.

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With all its dignified severity there is a marked beauty in its lines, and in its proportions a rare nicety. It sincerely reflects a consistent treatment in handling memorials. First a carefully thought out design—then its perfect rendering in marble or enduring granite. Our charges for this character of work are only such as its superiority merits.

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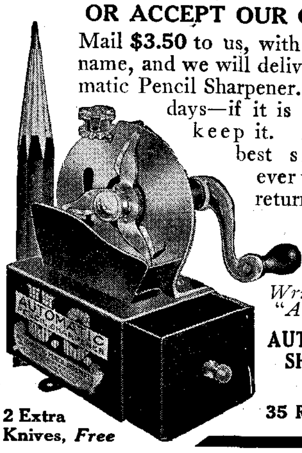

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Write for our booklet "A Saving Pointer"

AUTOMATIC PENCIL SHARPENER CO.
Atlas Block 439
35 Randolph St., Chicago

2 Extra Knives, *Free*

(Continued from page 164).

In July

By Cale Young Rice

This path will tell me where dark daisies dance
To the white sycamores that dell them in;
Where crow and flicker cry melodious din,
And blackberries in ebon ripeness glance
Luscious enticings under briery green.
It will slip under coppice limbs that lean
Brushingly as the slow-belled heifer pants
        Toward weedy water-plants
That shade the pool-sunk creek's reluctant trance.

I shall find bell-flower spires beside the gap
And lady phlox within the hollow's cool;
Cedar with sudden memories of Yule
Above the tangle tipped with blue skullcap.
The high hot mullein fond of the full sun
Will watch and tell the low mint when I've won
The hither wheat where idle breezes nap,
        And fluffy quails entrap
Me from their brood that crouch to escape mishap.

Then I shall reach the mossy water-way
That gullies the dense hill up to its peak,
There dally listening to the eerie eke
Of drops into cool chalices of clay.
Then on, for elders odorously will steal
My senses till I climb up where they heal
The livid heat of its malingering ray,
        And wooingly betray
To memory many a long-forgotten day.

There I shall rest within the woody peace
Of afternoon. The bending azure frothed
With silveryness, the sunny pastures swathed,
Fragrant with morn-mown clover and seed-fleece;
The hills where hung mists muse, and Silence calls
To Solitude through aged forest halls,
Will waft into me their mysterious ease,
        And in the wind's soft cease
I shall hear hintings of eternities.

This poem by Alfred Noyes in *The Westminster Gazette* goes straight from the heart to the heart.

To a Friend of Boyhood Lost at Sea

By Alfred Noyes

O warm blue sky and dazzling sea,
Where have you hid my friend from me?
  The white-chalk coast, the leagues of surf
Laugh to the May-light, now as then,
  And violets in the short sweet turf
Make fragmentary heavens again,
  And sea-born wings of rustling snow
  Pass and re-pass as long ago.

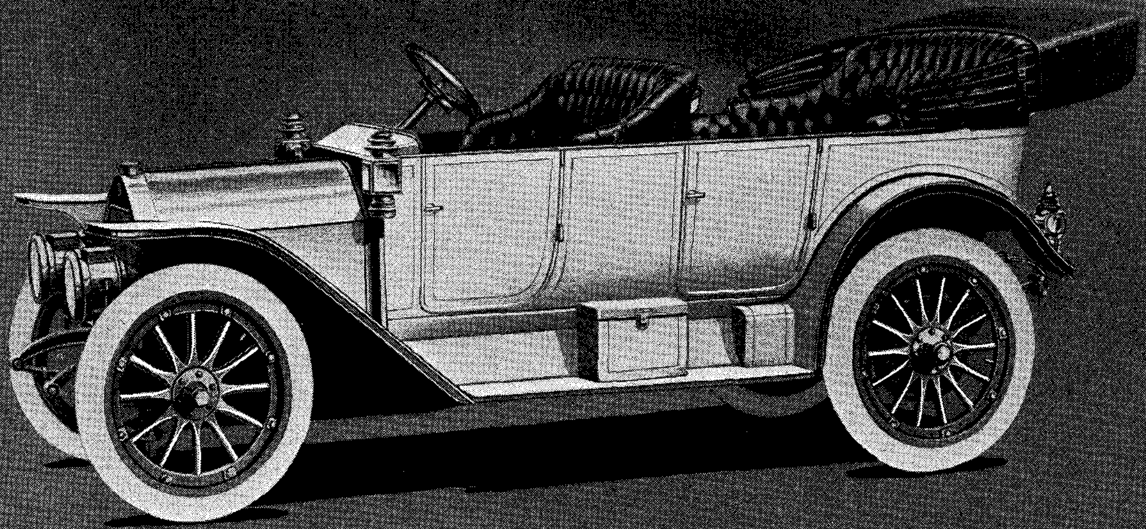
Old friend, do you remember yet
The days when secretly we met
  In that old harbor years a-back,
Where I admired your billowing walk,
  Or in that perilous fishing smack
What tarry oaths perfumed your talk,
  The sails we set, the ropes we spliced,
  The raw potato that we sliced

For mackerel-bait—and how it shines
Far down, at end of the taut lines!—
  And the great catch we made that day,
Loading our boat with rainbows, quick
  And quivering, while you smoked your clay;
And I took home your "Deadwood Dick"
  In yellow and red, when day was done,
  And you took home my Stevenson?

* * * * *

Not leagues, as when you sailed the deep,
But only some frail bars of sleep
  Sever us now! Methinks you still
Recall, as I, in dreams, the quay,
  The little port below the hill:
And all the changes of the sea,
  Like some great music, can but roll
  Our lives still nearer to the goal.

The Standard Dictionary is needed in every American home where education and culture are truly esteemed.



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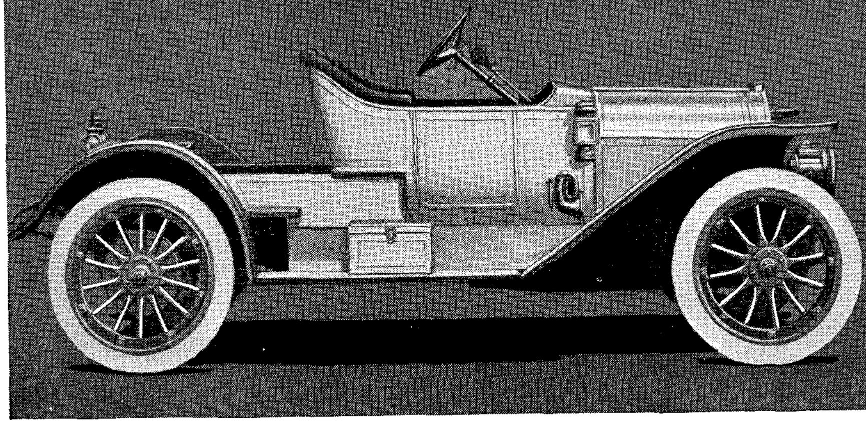

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

MR. FARRELL'S RISE FROM $4.00 TO $1,000 A WEEK

THE new President of the Steel Trust is not in "Who's Who," just as Commodore Dewey was not in the volume about "Notable Men of Vermont" when he won the battle of Manila Bay, but Fame has a way of making up for past slights. Mr. James A. Farrell, we read, is to have only $50,000 a year, instead of the $100,000 received by Mr. Schwab and Mr. Corey, perhaps from a feeling that Mr. Farrell needs it less, or on the idea that the former presidents of the great corporation were paid too much for their own good. However that may be, we are not told that the new boss of the "works" is making any complaint, and as he began work at $4.65 a week, he presumably knows how to cut the corners. The following account of his rise appeared in the New York *Tribune* when it was still supposed he would have $2,000 a week between himself and starvation. But the barrier has been cut in half. We read:

The country is used to reading about Steel Corporation presidents in the newspapers, and the matters which have brought them notoriety have not always been matters connected with "office business." A steel man, who for obvious reasons did not wish to be quoted by name, described the new president tersely: "Who's Farrell?" he said. "Certainly I'll tell you. He's a family man, and he lives in Brooklyn."

But a great corporation does not pay a salary of $100,000 a year to any man who does not earn it, tho his family be as inseparable as the Siamese twins and tho he live in Brooklyn from choice and not because he has to. James A. Farrell has fitted himself to earn the money.

Like many Americans of the present generation, he is of mixt stock. His father was an Irishman and his mother the daughter of a family originally from the North of England, which had settled in New Hampshire. John Farrell, his father, was a shipowner. Toward the close of his life he suffered heavy losses. At last, in 1879, James Farrell, who was then sixteen, left school to do his part as the eldest son in supporting the family.

He got work in a wire mill in New Haven, his home city. His salary was $4.65 a week; his work consisted in tending a machine for reeling the finished wire.

He did the work as well as it could be done. It was practically automatic; the machine did nearly everything that was needed. But he found that some of the spools were a trifle longer than others and that some of them were not exactly even. It worried him that the wire did not fit snugly on the spools. He studied his machine carefully; then made a slight change in it, and found that he could overcome the difficulty. In his spare time he learned the work of a "block man."

A wire "block" is an oblong piece of solid steel, perhaps 6 inches square and 10 or 12 inches long. A round hole, tapering

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
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from back to front, runs lengthwise through it. A bar of soft steel, pointed at the end, is thrust into the hole, the pointed end is fastened to a belt and the steel is drawn out through the narrow opening in the form of wire. The first drawing produces a thick strand. Smaller sizes of wire are made by drawing the large wire through a still finer opening.

Young Farrell found that he was strong enough for the work, and he soon acquired the necessary skill. He needed a "block man's" pay for the family, and he preferred the higher kind of work. It was not long before he got his chance at the machine. For nine years he stayed in the mill. It was not a large plant, and he went from one sort of work to another until he had done with his own hands every part of the process of making wire. But he learned that so long as he stayed in that plant he had small chance of becoming anything more than a workman. It was a conservative, small company, and the two or three superintendents were "anchored" for life.

He heard of the great strides in the trade that were going on in Pittsburg, where opportunities were opening almost every day, and he had made up his mind to go there at once, when his father's death interrupted his plans. His mother's grief was so great that she could not bear to have him leave her. Besides, he felt that he could hardly take the financial risk with so many dependent upon him. He did not dare to give up a small but certain income for any promises, however brilliant. So for a year longer he stuck by his mother in New Haven.

Then, when a younger brother had begun to share the burden, he struck out. A few weeks in a great Pittsburg mill showed his superiors how well he had profited by his long apprenticeship, and they made him a foreman. Those were days of rapid expansion and quick promotions in Pittsburg. Within the year he was assistant superintendent of the mill.

For the first time there was more than enough for the family to live comfortably. The neighbors at New Haven said that young Farrell seemed to sink most of his surplus in railroad fares between Pittsburg and his home. Certainly, it was not a very grave extravagance for a young man who had fathered his brothers and sisters for ten years. He spent so much money for railroad fare that at last he paid two fares instead of one, and carried the best part of New Haven bodily to Pittsburg. She had been Miss Theresa McDermott; now she was Mrs. James A. Farrell.

It was a good thing for the young assistant superintendent that he had found out that even he could hardly study the technic of steel manufacture on those long journeys over the Pennsylvania Railroad. Within a year after his marriage he was made superintendent of the mill—the Oliver Wire Company.

Since the time when he had first been promoted from manual work to a place where he was in charge of men, a whole new set of capabilities had been developed in him. His superiors had known that he knew how to carry out instructions; now they learned that he knew how to give them, and how to give them unusually well. In that apprenticeship he had had experience with foremen whose tempers were short, whose directions were muddy, who gave orders without even knowing whether they could be carried out.

"Keep chickens,"

says the FARM JOURNAL,

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Raising chickens pays if you know how, whether you keep a dozen hens, or run a large poultry-farm; but **you need the best guides.** Many get from their chickens less than HALF as much as they might get with the guidance of any of these **three splendid modern poultry-books,** which tell the experience and methods of the most successful modern poultry-raisers.

These methods have all been *tested* by actual experience and proved successful. The FARM JOURNAL stands back of them, for it has investigated them and KNOWS. They can be used with six hens or six thousand. Of the Corning Egg-Book alone, **OVER 100,000 COPIES** were sold in one year. *Many are using these methods with splendid success and profit.*

The Corning Egg-Book is the great guide-book for back-yard chicken-raisers. It tells how two city men in poor health, with no experience, starting with thirty hens, built up in four years an egg business which in one year, with 1953 hens, made an average profit of **$6.41 a year per hen.** These men learned how to make hens **lay the most eggs in winter,** when they get 60 and 70 cents a dozen. This book tells how they found the best breed, why they raise only white-shelled, sterile eggs, how they keep hens **LAYING ALL WINTER,** when they hatch chicks to do their best laying in January, how to mix the feed that produces most eggs, and how their whole system works to that one end,—eggs, EGGS, EGGS. It gives photographs and complete working plans of their buildings, which you can build IN SECTIONS, large or small as needed.

Curtiss Poultry Book tells how Roy Curtiss, a farmer's boy, starting with a few neglected hens, has built up at NIAGARA FARM one of the **best-paying poultry plants in the world.** Roy agreed that if his father would furnish feed, he (Roy) would supply eggs and chickens for the farm table, and all left over were to belong to him. In two years Roy was using so much feed that his father had to cry quits, but the boy kept right on. His brother joined him, and the business grew and grew. But they had no guidance, and had to learn by their own mistakes. Such a guide as the **Curtiss Poultry Book** would have saved them thousands of dollars. This capital book was written right at Niagara Farm by the veteran poultryman, **Michael K. Boyer.** He says he never saw a general poultry plant so well managed. Every day shipments go off, every day money comes in. Their percentage of fertile eggs, of live, strong chickens hatched, of day-old chicks shipped without loss, is really wonderful. This book gives all their methods and feed formulas, tested and improved by years of experience. Many pictures. Whether you raise chickens, ducks, or eggs, have a dozen fowls or thousands, you will find in this book help that you can get in no other way.

"Poultry Secrets" is a remarkable collection of successful "wrinkles" in poultry-raising, secured and edited by MICHAEL K. BOYER (known to poultrymen as "Uncle Mike"). Many of these were treasured secrets of famous poultrymen, guarded with jealous care because of their great value. We paid hundreds of dollars for them. This is the ELEVENTH EDITION, and thousands are using these methods with great profit.

W. R. Curtiss tells his successful method of hatching **50 per cent.** *more pullets than cockerels;* the Philo System is described and explained; the "15-cents-a-bushel" and "8-cents-a-bushel" green feed secrets; secrets of the Angell, Palmer, and Hogan Systems; Boyer's method of absolutely insuring fertility of eggs for hatching; Townsend's system *for preventing death of chicks in the shell;* Felch's famous mating chart, suppressed for many years; feeding and fattening secrets; and MANY OTHER PRICELESS SECRETS, are here disclosed for the first time.

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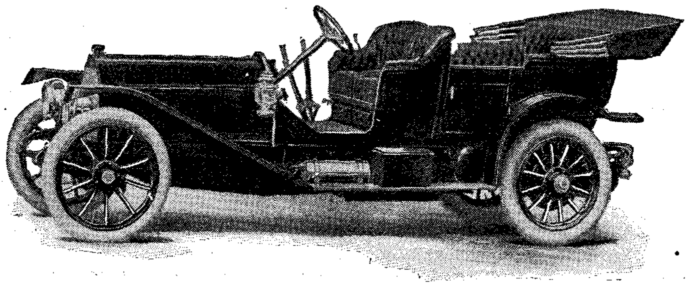

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Its superiority is not an accident. From the beginning the Atwood Grape Fruit Company (the largest producer of grape fruit in the world) has sacrificed everything for QUALITY. An initial expense of hundreds of thousands of dollars was incurred; everything that science or experience could suggest was done to produce QUALITY; even then, many trees, as they came to maturity, bore just good, ordinary grape fruit, but not good enough for the Atwood Brand. Therefore thousands of big, bearing trees were either cut back to the trunk and rebudded to SUPERIOR VARIETIES or dug out entirely.

So through the various processes of selection, cultivation, and elimination has evolved the ATWOOD FLAVOR, as hard to describe as it is difficult to produce.

Atwood Grape Fruit is sold by high-class dealers and always in the trade-mark wrapper of the Atwood Grape Fruit Company.

Buy it by the box; it will keep for weeks and improve. Price for either bright or bronze, $6 per standard box containing 54, 64 or 80 grape fruit.

THE ATWOOD GRAPE FRUIT COMPANY. MANAVISTA, FLA. TRADE MARK.

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But Farrell knew the wire business from one end to the other. Wherever there was any opportunity for improvement he had studied the problem when he was a workman, and he kept an open mind for suggestions from his workmen. He told his men exactly what they were to do, and he held them rigidly to doing it. He knew how a man could shirk his work, and he saw to it that there were no shirkers. Moreover, the men knew how he had gained his knowledge, and they liked him for it.

But he had another quality that kept him in the eyes of his employers. Any superintendent who merely kept the men hard at work and contented would have remained merely a highly prized superintendent. But this man had imagination. He could see beyond the rusty walls of the mill. One day an order came for wire to be used in a telephone line in Central America. Farrell, as a superintendent, was to make so much wire, of such and such a grade, and that was all. But Farrell, as a wire-maker, was interested in making wire that would do good service. He went to his complaint files and he talked with men who had had experience in tropical climates, and he found that this lot would be especially liable to rust from the dampness of the Central American climate.

The wire which he would ordinarily make in accordance with the specifications given him was of the regular sort, which had been developed to stand the frosts and thaws of the United States. He found that a slight change in the process of annealing, a change too slight to have been listed and cataloged, would make the wire slightly less able to stand frost and considerably better able to stand rust. There was no danger of frost in Central America.

The change was suggested to the manager of the mill, and, calling upon the Central American engineer, Mr. Farrell found that person exceedingly pleased with the idea. It was a small job, but it showed Farrell's methods to the officers of the company. And in the mean while:

A new wire company with a large capital and an enormous plant was organized as the Pittsburg Wire Company, and Farrell was the man chosen for its secretary and general manager. His advice as to the very location of the plant showed that he knew his business as few men know theirs. He urged strongly against building in Pittsburg.

"It's a bad thing for workingmen to live in a big city," he said. "They can't bring up their children properly, and they can't enjoy their leisure. The best types of workmen stay out of the city for that very reason. Go to a small town. The land is cheaper, and it's worth the difference in delays of freight."

So the new company built its plant at Braddock, a town of 15,000 people, some ten miles from Pittsburg. The mills were started early in 1892. Again Farrell was set to tasks of a new sort, and again he developed a new set of capabilities to meet them. His mastery of tools and his mastery of workmen still stood him in good stead, but only part of his responsibility lay inside the mill. He had to buy and sell, to study markets, to conciliate cranky customers, to study economy in big and little things. He had to deal now not only with pliable metal and with pliable men, over whom he had definite authority, but also with men over whom he had no authority at all. It was a different sort of work, but his success was even more brilliant here than it had been before.

. . . .

For a few years the Pittsburg Wire Company grew; then came the great merger which formed the American Steel and Wire Company. The Pittsburg company was among those that entered the combination, and Farrell was made general sales manager of the export trade, with offices in New York. It was then that he went to live in Brooklyn. Not long afterward the United States Steel Corporation, now in control of steel and everything that can be made of it, organized the United States Steel Products Export Company, which was to handle the entire export trade of the corporation. Farrell was made its president.

That was in 1903. Since then he has managed a trade of millions yearly. He has traveled around the world and back to visit the markets of Europe, of South America, and of the Orient. He is still a simple, straightforward, honest man. He succeeded in carrying the Steel Corporation's business through the lean years since 1907, and in making the export trade grow in the period of industrial stagnation. It was a record that startled even the imperial dictator of the Steel Corporation, and Judge Gary determined to give Farrell the greatest promotion that was in his power. . . .

He has put the best of his life into his work. Tall, white-haired, with keen, sensible blue eyes, and a frank, quiet, very direct manner, he seems to have the strength and balance of a man of forty, and yet to have lived and seen as much as a man twice as old. Nothing could be simpler than life as he lives it. . . .

"Work!" he said. "Why, that's my business. I went to work when I was sixteen, and I've been at it ever since."

SIR FRANCIS GALTON

THE man who introduced the word and the idea of "eugenics" has just died in London at the age of 89, and it is encouraging to those who have passed middle age without gaining fame to know that his work on "Human Faculty," which made such a stir, was not produced till he was past 60. He was past 70 when his work on "Finger Prints" led to the general use of this means of identification, tho he did not claim to

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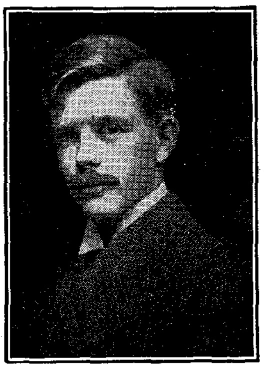
Which is YOUR reason?

I can literally rebuild the man who, for the first two reasons, is letting his physical condition go to pot. And I can do the same for the man in the third case, provided he will stir himself enough to acknowledge his physical flabbiness to himself and then to me.



The Thompson Course

will take one of you men whose bodies respond only sluggishly to the commands of your mind, and will force mind and body to co-ordinate—to work in harmony. This will enable you to control not only your own body, but will give you a personality that, instead of bending for others, will sway them your way.

It is not the purpose of the Thompson Course to build big, useless surface muscles. The Thompson Course builds strong, hardy, clean internal organs—and these bring power, health, reserve energy and longevity for the man or woman who enjoys their possession.

If the day's work fags you,—

If an ill-chosen meal upsets your digestion,—

If a sleepless night spoils the next day—then you are *not normal*, but are below par, unnecessarily, yes and shamefully.

You were given a body that had an abundant *reserve fund of energy* to draw upon in just such hours of need.

The **Thompson Course** of Exercise is a rational, pleasant and easy means of securing and maintaining that reserve power which your body originally had.

My Course is different from any other in that it benefits (by natural movements scientifically applied) the *dynamos* of the bodily machine, *i.e.*, the lungs, heart, stomach, intestines, etc. All these are *muscles* and can be strengthened by proper exercise. Yet it is an amazing fact that until my Course was evolved, no systematic treatment existed that was based on this axiomatically natural method.

The clearness of your mind, the strength of your nerves, your hopefulness and joy in living, all depend on the tone and vigor of your vital organs.

I offer you something that will benefit every inch of your body and mind through every minute of your life, and I offer it on free-trial-terms that make it impossible for you to lose a penny.

If you will summon a genuine desire to improve your body, and withal your mind, I can show the facts and reasons to convince you that to take my Course will be the most beneficial step you ever took.

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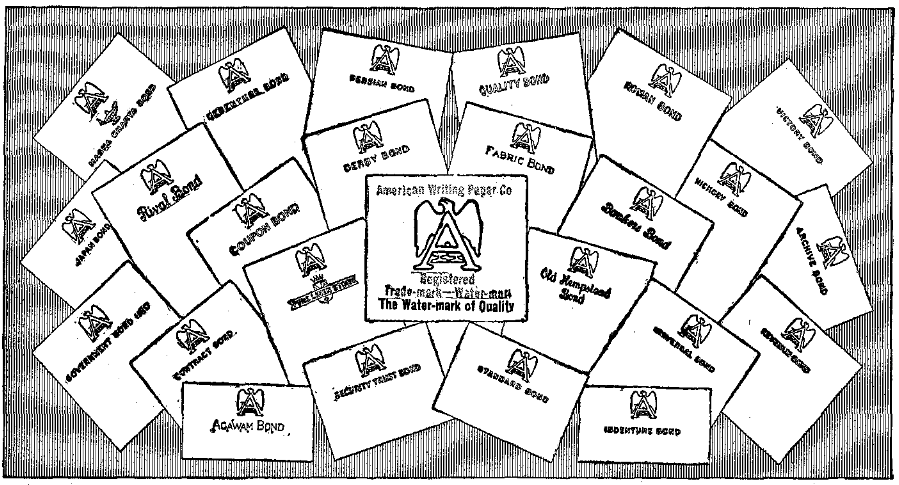

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have originated it. But his early life was not spent in idleness. After graduating at Cambridge in 1844, we read in the New York *Evening Post,* he set out in 1846 for the Upper Nile, then almost unexplored:

> He went far beyond the temples and upper cataracts, penetrating to the Sudan. The interest which this journey awakened in England and the enthusiasm which it quickened in the young explorer induced him to undertake exploration in South Africa. In company with J. C. Anderson, he landed an expedition at Walfisch Bay in August, 1850, and was engaged in exploring Damaraland, now German Southwest Africa, until January, 1852. This expedition was fertile in discoveries. He came upon the Ovampo race, a partly civilized agricultural people, and reported for the first time upon the whole region lying between Lake N'gami and the seacoast and 18 minutes 23 seconds south latitude.
>
> A year after his return to England he received a gold medal from the Royal Geographical Society. A narrative of his journey appeared in the journal of that society in 1852, and also in his book, "Narrative of an Explorer in Tropical South Africa." He published about this time also his "Art of Travel, or Shifts and Contrivances in Wild Countries." The book put into form accessible to explorers and hunters the methods, many of them highly ingenious, which Galton had perfected during his journeyings in the wilds. It went through several editions.
>
> In 1885 or thereabouts he turned his attention to meteorology. His work resulted in the publication in 1863 of "Meteorographica, or Methods of Mapping the Weather." The methods which Galton here put forward served as the basis of our present weather maps. He propounded the theory of anticyclones, which underlies the present system of weather forecasting, and at various times put out inventions having to do with meteorologic reckoning.
>
> The work which Galton put himself to in perfecting his meteorologic theories served to make him expert in the handling of statistics, and the facility which he so derived he put into practise in his subsequent anthropological studies. In 1869 he published "Hereditary Genius," and in 1874 "English Men of Science." In 1883 appeared his "Inquiries Into Human Faculty." He applied his statistical methods in his work of this period, and invented a system of composite portraiture and various means of psychological measurement.
>
> In 1883 he framed and issued a blank "Record of Family Faculties" to some 150 persons, and these, when they were filled out, served as the basis of his "Natural Inheritance," which appeared in 1889. In this work he evolved a quantitative method of studying variation. "Finger Prints" was published in 1892, and soon after his "Index of Finger Prints." In his paper which appeared in the "Proceedings of the Royal Society" on "The Law of Ancestral Inheritance," he undertook to place the study of heredity on a quantitative footing.
>
> He had been a consulting editor of *Biometrika* since 1902, and had continued to write almost up to the present. Latterly he had given himself somewhat to the study of eugenics. In 1905 he established a laboratory for that purpose at University College, under the authority of the University of London.

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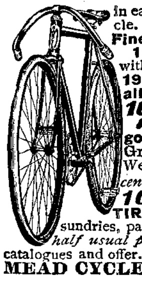

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The Evening Post classes Galton with the great group of scientists of whom Darwin was the leader:

In reality Galton was one of the last survivors of the Darwin-Wallace generation—of that extraordinarily impressive group of scientific men which includes the names of Spencer, Huxley, and Tyndall, and of whom Wallace alone now remains, another fine example of intellectual and spiritual freshness maintained to an age far beyond the usual lot of man.

From a biographical standpoint what would strike one most about the career of Sir Francis Galton would be the remarkable variety as well as duration of his activity. It was in the field of African exploration that he made his first contributions to knowledge and won his first distinctions. He was honored with the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society as early as 1853; and his story of his African observations and experiences not only furnished important physiographic and meteorological data, but contains one of the most interesting accounts of savage life in the English language. But while his interest in travel and in what may be called the descriptive side of the observation of mankind never failed, yet what gives its distinctive interest and by far its greatest importance to the work of Galton is not its variety, but rather—in spite of its many-sidedness—the unity of all that long series of writings and researches of which his "Hereditary Genius" was the beginning. In that work he marked out for himself, and for a fairly numerous and very able school of followers, a special province in the great field opened up by his illustrious kinsman, Charles Darwin; and, whether related or not to questions of evolution or inheritance, all of his work since that time bears the same stamp. Precision is its keynote; and it is Galton's work that was almost the source, and was the first important exemplar, of that host of investigations which has brought under the sway of mathematical measurement and mathematical theory so many questions of human faculty that had previously been almost abandoned to vague conjecture.

When "Hereditary Genius" made its appearance in 1869, there must have been many upon whom its fascinating pages produced something like the effect which Buckle's brilliant generalizations had exercised on young and ardent minds at a somewhat earlier time. But the impression was more lasting, because the foundation was more solid. To find a question like that of the distribution of rare personal endowments capable of truly scientific discussion on a mathematical basis was a refreshing surprize; and to those who, with a little knowledge of mathematics, read the appendix, the revelation of the agreement between observed anthropometric facts and the predictions of mathematical theory must have given a thrill of romantic delight. This, to be sure, was merely a reproduction of the results obtained by Quetelet; but, taken in connection with the intensely interesting subject matter of the book itself, it acquired quite new significance and gave promise of rich developments. Of these developments Galton's own works, especially the "Natural Inheritance," have given a fine example; and they are to be found in a mass of other researches among which those of Karl Pearson are the most conspicuous.

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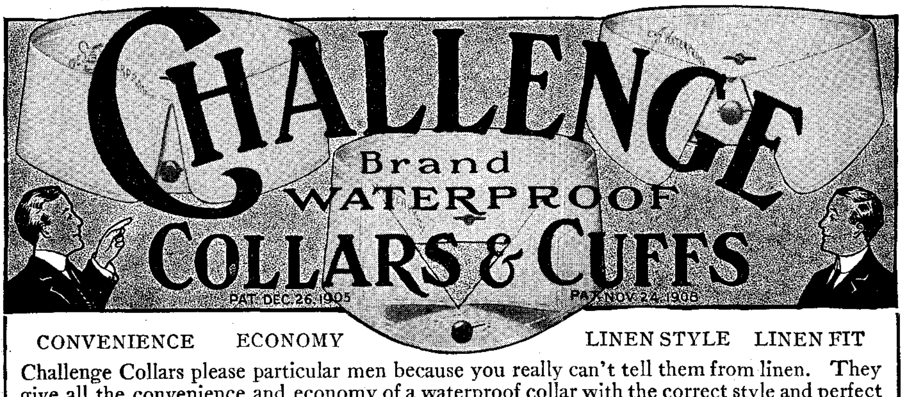

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GAMBLERS ON THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI

IN the days when railroads were embryonic and the only means of transportation between St. Paul and St. Louis was by steamboat, when the trip would often take at least two weeks, barring breakdowns, and time hung heavy on the traveler's hands, thieving card-sharpers "played the river" for all there was in it, and large, in consequence, was their harvest of gold pieces. George Byron Merrick, a retired river pilot, devotes a chapter to these pioneer gamblers in his most interesting reminiscences, "Old Times on the Upper Mississippi," from which we quote in part:

> On the upper river, in early times, there were no nabobs traveling with body servants and pretty quadroons. Most of the travelers had broad belts around their waists, filled with good, honest twenty-dollar gold pieces. It was these belts which the professional gamblers sought to lighten. Occasionally they did strike a fool who thought he knew more about cards than the man who made the game, and who would, after a generous baiting with mixt drinks, "set in" and try his fortune. There was, of course, but one result—the belt was lightened, more or less, according to the temper and judgment of the victim.
>
> So far as I know, gambling was permitted on all boats. On some, there was a cautionary sign displayed, stating that gentlemen who played cards for money did so at their own risk. The professionals who traveled the river for the purpose of "skinning suckers" were usually the "gentlemen" who displayed the greatest concern in regard to the meaning of this caution, and who freely express themselves in the hearing of all to the effect that they seldom played cards at all, still less for money; but if they did feel inclined to have a little social game it was not the business of the boat to question their right to do so, and if they lost their money they certainly would not call on the boat to restore it.
>
> After the expression of such manly sentiments, it was surprizing if they did not soon find others who shared with them this independence. In order to convey a merited reproof to "the boat," for its unwarranted interference with the pleasure or habits of its patrons, they bought a pack of cards at the bar and "set in" to a "friendly game." In the posting of this inconspicuous little placard, "the boat," no doubt, absolved itself from all responsibility in what might, and surely did follow in the "friendly games" sooner or later started in the forward cabin. . . .
>
> Ordinarily, the play was not high on the upper river. The passengers were not great planters, with sacks of money, and "niggers" on the side to fall back upon in case of a bluff. The operators, also, were not so greedy as their real or fictitious fellows of the lower river. If they could pick up two or three hundred dollars a week by honest endeavor they were satisfied, and gave thanks accordingly.
>
> Probably by some understanding among themselves, the fraternity divided themselves among the different boats running regularly in the passenger trade, and only upon agreement did they change their boats; nor did they intrude upon the particular hunting-ground of others.
>
> The *Fanny Harris* was favored with the presence, more or less intermittently, of

"Bill" Mallen, "Bill" and "Sam" Dove, and "Boney" Trader. "Boney" was short for Napoleon Bonaparte. These worthies usually traveled in pairs, the two Dove brothers faithfully and fraternally standing by each other, while Mallen and "Boney" campaigned in partnership.

These men were consummate actors. They never came aboard the boat together, and they never recognized each other until introduced—generally through the good offices of their intended victims. In the preliminary stages of the game, they cheerfully lost large sums of money to each other; and after the hunt was up, one usually went ashore at Prescott, Hastings, or Stillwater, while the other continued on to St. Paul. At different times they represented all sorts and conditions of men—settlers, prospectors, Indian agents, merchants, lumbermen, and even lumber-jacks; and they always drest their part, and talked it, too. To do this required some education, keen powers of observation, and an all-round knowledge of men and things. They were gentlemanly at all times—courteous to men and chivalrous to women. While pretending to drink large quantities of very strong liquors, they did, in fact, make away with many pint measures of quite innocent river water, tinted with the mildest liquid distillation of burned peaches. A clear head and steady nerves were prerequisites to success; and when engaged in business, these men knew that neither one nor the other came by way of "Patsey" Donnelly's "choice wines and liquors." They kept their private bottles of colored water on tap in the bar, and with the uninitiated passed for heavy drinkers.

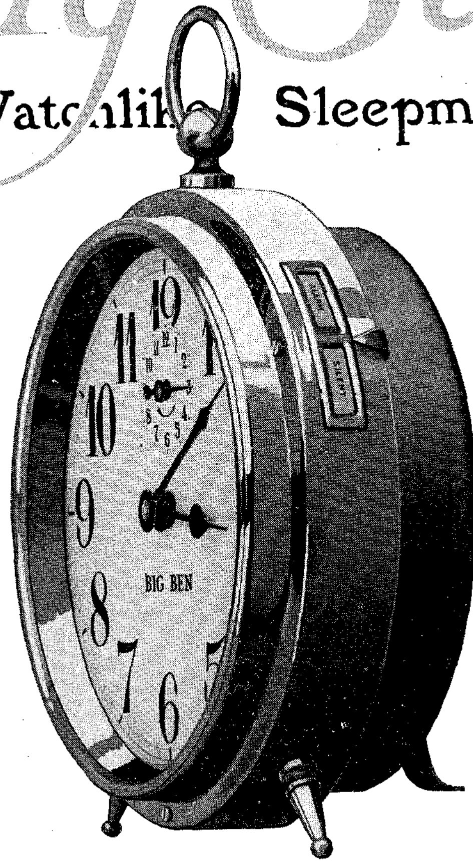
The play was generally for light stakes, but it sometimes ran high. Five dollars ante, and no limit, afforded ample scope for big play, provided the players had the money and the nerve. The tables were always surrounded by a crowd of lookers-on, most of whom knew enough of the game to follow it understandingly. It is possible that some of the bystanders may have had a good understanding with the professionals, and have materially assisted them by signs and signals.

The chief reliance of the gamblers, however, lay in the marked cards which they played. No pack of cards left the bar until it had passed through the hands of the gambler who patronized the particular boat that he "worked." The marking was called "stripping." This was done by placing the high cards—ace, king, queen, jack, and ten-spot—between two thin sheets of metal, the edges of which were very slightly concaved. Both edges of the cards were trimmed to these edges with a razor; the cards so "stript" were thus a shade narrower in the middle than those not operated upon; they were left full width at each end. The acutely sensitive fingers of the gamblers could distinguish between the marked and the unmarked cards, while the other players could detect nothing out of the way in them. "Bill" Mallen would take a gross of cards from the bar to his stateroom and spend hours in thus trimming them, after which they were returned to the original wrappers, which were carefully folded and sealed, and replaced in the bar for sale. A "new pack" was often called for by the victim when "luck" ran against him; and Mallen himself would ostentatiously demand a fresh pack if he lost a hand or two, as he always did at the beginning of the play.

I never saw any shooting over a game,

Big Ben

A Watchlike Sleepmeter



THE traditional picture of an alarm clock is that of a flimsy looking affair that either rings like a fire gong or tinkles while you sleep on.

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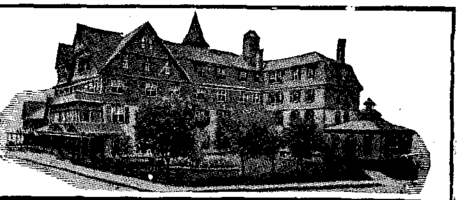

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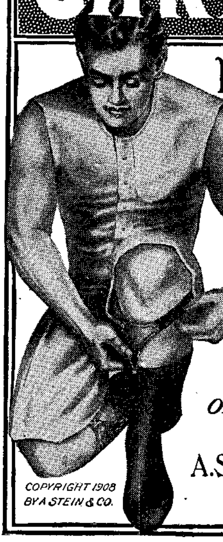

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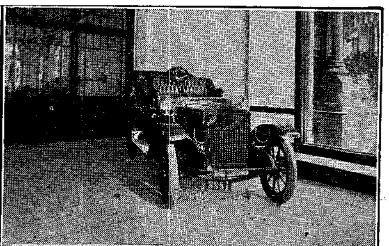

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and but once saw pistols drawn. That was when the two Doves were holding up a "tenderfoot." There was a big pile of gold on the table—several hundred dollars in ten- and twenty-dollar pieces. The losers raised a row and would have smashed the two operators but for the soothing influence of a cocked Derringer in the hands of one of them. The table was upset and the money rolled in all directions. The outsiders decided where the money justly belonged, in their opinion, by promptly pocketing all they could reach, while the principals were fighting. I found a twenty myself the next morning.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

After a Big Haul.—"Binks used to be daft on the subject of buried treasure. What's he up to now?"

"He's got up an expedition to Asia Minor to try to find the place where Methuselah stored his birthday presents."—*Toledo Blade.*

Comparative Penalties.—The recommendation of the Maine Game Commission for more severe treatment of careless hunters recalls the way an Indian in Washington County once sized up Maine's game laws: "Kill cow moose, pay $100; kill man, too bad!"—*Boston Globe.*

And in the Meanwhile.—Lady—"Can't you find work?"

Tramp—"Yessum; but every one wants a reference from my last employer."

Lady—"And can't you get one?"

Tramp—"No, mum. Yer see, he's been dead twenty-eight years."—*London Punch.*

A Horrible Example.—A timely warning to others is contained in this letter from an Arkansas man. He writes us:

"Lately I have missed something out of my life. Things seemed wrong. It occurred to me that I was not keeping up with the trend of things. When I would go home at night, I was restless, and couldn't settle myself down comfortably. A vacuum occurred in my brain and has been constantly increasing in size. I became alarmed, and began to look about for a reason; when lo and behold, I discovered that you had stopt my Literary Digest for the simple and insignificant reason that I had failed to pay my subscription. You ought to be ashamed of yourselves to treat a fellow that way. If my groceryman had treated my stomach like you people have treated my brain, I would have starved some time since. However, my groceryman took pity on me during the Christmas holidays and my physical condition is such that I have decided to let my stomach suffer a while and feed my brain; so I am enclosing you a check and I don't want you to ever, ever again be guilty of stopping my Digest just because I owe you a subscription. Yours with a grouch."

A Quick Sidestep.—Merchant (to widow)—"I am willing to buy your husband's working business and good-will for $5,000."

Widow—"Well, but I happen to be part of the working business."

Merchant—"Then I'll take only the good-will."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

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The fine horsehide strop included with the ZigZag Stropper, is cut in a double curve that automatically gives the blade just the same natural diagonal or draw stroke that the barber gives his razor to get that final touch of keenness. With the ZigZag you can have a sharp blade for every shave. It strops every standard make of safety razor blade perfectly, in less than a minute. No more dull blades, no more expense for new blades, if you use a

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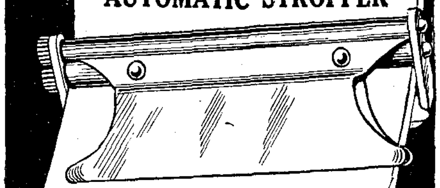

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THE VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 62 Cortlandt St., New York
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A Sad Case.—BEGGAR—"Please help me to recover my child."

LADY—"Is your child lost?"

BEGGAR—"No, mum, but his clothes are worn out."—*Boston Transcript.*

Modern Courage.—In a historical tragedy there are always two heroes, one in the play, and the other in the box office.—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Logic.—Here is a pretty quibble from the new edition of "Logic for the Million," which Sharper Knowlson has prepared:

David said in his wrath, All men are liars.
Therefore, David was a liar.
Therefore, what David said was not true.
Therefore, David was not a liar.
But if David was not a liar, what he said was true—namely, that all men are liars.—*New York Globe.*

Caution.—"I have a remarkable history," began the lady who looked like a possible client.

"To tell or sell?" inquired the lawyer cautiously.—*Washington Herald.*

A Modern Family.—"Where is the cook?"

"She's in the kitchen preparing supper for the doctor's wife, dinner for the doctor, and breakfast for the students."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

The Substitute

Smith has a lovely baby girl,
  The stork left her with a flutter.
Smith named her Oleomargerine,
  For he hadn't any but her.
—*Judge.*

The Real Reason.—"Can you tell me, my boy," said the prim teacher, "why the race is not always to the swift?"

"Yes'm," said the little boy, promptly. "It's because sometimes their tires bust."—*Baltimore American.*

The Declined Drama.—BLOBBS—"Scribbler has had no less than nine plays rejected."

SLOBBS—"What is he doing now?"

BLOBBS—"Writing essays on the decline of the drama."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Maybe the Printer Knew

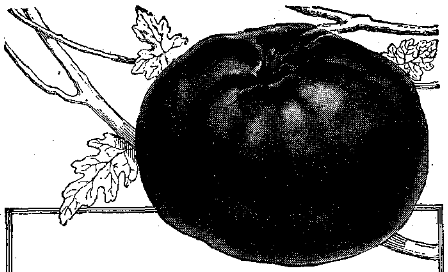
"My pigmy counterpart," the poet wrote
  Of his dear child, the darling of his heart;
Then longed to clutch the stupid printer's throat
  That set it up, "My pig, my counterpart."
—*Harper's Weekly.*

German Courtesy.—CANNIBAL CHIEF (to traveler before the cook stove)—"Have you no last wish to express?"

TRAVELER—"May good digestion wait on appetite, and health on both!"—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Not Easy.—"What is the hardest work you do?"

"My hardest work," replied Senator Sorghum, "is trying to look like my photograph and talk like my speeches when I get back to my home town."—*Washington Star.*



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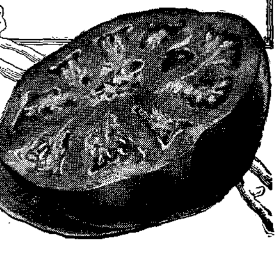

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE BETTER BOND MARKET

SINCE the opening of the year activity has prevailed in the bond market. On January 17 transactions on the stock exchange were carried well above $5,000,000 in par value—"the most active day in months," says the New York *Times*. On the same day new securities amounting to $39,000,000 had been placed in the financial district of New York. These included two issues by railroads and one by an industrial corporation. The success of the loans was generally taken to indicate new interest on the part of investors in the bond market. In general, that market showed a broadening tendency. New emphasis was therefore given to the good influence which had been exerted several days earlier by the New York City loan of $60,000,000 at 4¼ per cent.

How much of this improvement should be ascribed to the January investment demand, remains to be seen when that demand shall have been supplied. "Some slight hesitation" was noted by *The Financial World* at the middle of the month, indicating that dealers from now on must depend upon the buying that comes from a general demand. Thus far savings-banks and other large institutions had begun to buy "sparingly." Foreign investors were still making purchases, however, and their number was increasing, especially from London. Of foreign investments in American securities John Terret writes in *The Banker's Magazine*, as follows:

> "The investments of foreign capital in the United States may be divided into two parts, that which is 'fixt,' and that which is 'floating.' By the 'fixt' investment is meant the very great amount of American securities lodged with investors, institutions, and estates, all over Europe—securities which have been bought for investment and which are apt to 'stay put' for many years to come. By the '*floating*' investment is meant the constant buying of American stocks and bonds by the foreigners—buying which is sometimes continued over a considerable period, and which is sometimes reversed by a selling movement coming very soon after.
>
> "What the fixt investment of foreign capital in American securities amounts to, it is impossible to say. Estimates run anywhere between three to five billion dollars. One man's guess is as good as another's. Whether the smaller or larger figure be correct, it is a fact that, all over Western Europe, American bonds and, to a certain extent, American stocks are held for investment in very large amounts. They yield a higher rate than can be realized from the equivalent home securities, and are thus attractive to that large class of investors abroad who are intent upon getting the highest rate possible on their money consistent with safety.
>
> "The way in which these foreign holders of American bonds study their investments is remarkable. The French peasant who buys 500 francs' worth of St. Paul 'fours' does not, of course, know anything much about the condition of the St. Paul railroad, but the mere fact that he has been offered these securities is in itself proof that somebody, acting in his interests, *has* studied the situation very fully. In England, where the aristocracy are very largely invested in 'Americans,' first-hand knowledge of conditions in this country is very full and free. The Englishman is a great traveler. He comes over, sees the progress of our enterprise, realizes the investment opportunity, and ends by putting a good block of his money into American securities. Not, however, without first having given the matter the closest attention. It is safe to say that *the average English investor in American* railroad bonds is infinitely better informed regarding the property than is the American holding a similar investment.
>
> "The floating foreign investment in American securities is made up of the operations, first, of individuals, then of banking houses, then again of the 'Investment Associations' which flourish in so many European countries.
>
> "Being great travelers, and seeing how money is made in American securities, many wealthy individuals abroad are continually 'in' our market. As a rule, their operations are conducted through London; that is to say, orders are given in the London market and either executed there or cabled to this side.
>
> "Banking-house operations, too, are an important consideration, bankers here in connection with bankers abroad being continually in the market and buying and selling securities in large amounts. Sometimes these purchases will be carried along for many months. Sometimes, on the other hand, the transactions are closed off within a very few weeks.
>
> "The foreign 'Investment Associations' are groups of capitalists on the other side who issue their bonds at a fixt rate of interest, using the money thus raised to deal in American securities. Being well informed and playing only for the long swings, these 'Associations' usually make money and pay handsome dividends.
>
> "Because of this big investment of foreign capital in American securities, it stands to reason that buying and selling movements of considerable importance must be continually taking place. Not infrequently indeed, the European attitude toward our stock and bond markets is an influence of absolutely dominating importance."

THE OUTLOOK IN THE STOCK MARKET

Franklin Escher remarks, in *Investments*, that, while the country's capital supply at thesent is "inadequate to finance a real forward movement," this is something which can be remedied "by a continuance of present conditions during the first half of 1911." For the past six months capital "has been accumulating very fast." Another six months of the same good work "would result in the accumulation of a pretty satisfactory supply." His belief is that, with quiet conditions prevailing for six months or longer, "continued improvement" should mark the remainder of the year. He adds:

> "General business may be in a very unsatisfactory condition—the steel mills, for example, running at only 50 per cent. of their capacity—but if there is a reasonable certainty that great improvement is in sight, the fact that at the moment conditions are so unsatisfactory will not prevent security prices from discounting what is to come. The record of most big stock movements shows them to have taken place at times when actual conditions were anything but satisfactory, but when far-seeing people discerned great improvement to come. It is not an assured fact that the second half of 1911 is to be a time of great improvement in business, or that security prices during the first half of 1911 are going to discount this condition. At the same time, taking general conditions as they are, that is the conclusion to which they inevitably lead. And general conditions, after all, are what the

conservative investor must go by in making his commitments."

Mr. Moody, writing in his own magazine, takes a less favorable view of the immediate outlook. "It can not be said," he writes, "that investment or speculative purchases made during the year 1910 were as a whole wise, or that the lowest prices on the long bear swing which set in a year ago have already been reached." And he finds "plenty of evidences that the first half of the year 1911 at least will continue to show a further shrinkage in stock valuations."

The Financial World represents the present state of the stock market as kept well within control by "the large interests." By these interests were defeated the attempts of bearish traders to force prices down after the recent bank failures. "On every attempt heavy support appeared"; on the floor of the stock exchanges were constantly present representatives of the large interests, who had "large buying orders." While the situation has been "bearish enough," the large interests which had come to the support of the crippled banks also had to prevent a break in the market. Their task was not a difficult one, since the public was little interested in the market and had small commitments. Leading financiers have before them heavy financing to accomplish this year; in this fact has lain "another reason for giving the market an appearance of strength." As to what the large interests may do in the immediate future, the writer says:

"While it is plain that raiders are to be beaten off as often as they appear, it is just as clear that the leading forces in finance are opposed to a bull market of any proportions at this time. To start a general upward move just now would undoubtedly disturb the money markets, which are by no means in the position to stand any heavy drains. No one knows this better than those who are directing the present program, and therefore whenever the market lifts its head, these interests market the stocks bought previously for supporting purposes. A narrow range of prices seems, therefore, quite likely until some great event develops to give an impelling force to the market which will be of sufficient weight of itself to relieve the big people of the burden of support which they are now forced to extend. Whether the grant of an advance in railway rates or a decision favorable to the trusts in the pending suits would furnish this impulse, remains to be seen. As we view the situation, it is not unlikely that if rate advances are granted the support from high quarters would be withdrawn and the market given a chance to see if it could care for itself. The rule of high finance is to extend protection when danger nears, but hold aloof when something favorable appears. The theory is that the public mind is not shocked when stocks break on good news; only is attention arrested when a disaster occurs.

"For the present, therefore, it seems unlikely that the market will show any particular trend, but there is one thing which the masters of the market have not, as yet, taken into consideration, and that is they can not forever utilize artificial means to bolster up their fences."

NEW YORK CITY'S NEW LOAN

The new loan of $60,000,000, offered early in the year by New York City, had been looked for since last October, but was larger than had been predicted by from ten to twenty millions. In fact, it was the largest single bond offering the city ever attempted.

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The success of this house in the selection of securities is well attested by the fact that *since its organization there has never been a day's delay in the payment of either principal or interest on any bond it has brought out.*

Many people of small means are neglecting the opportunities for safe investment offered by approved $100 bonds. The small investor has looked upon *owning bonds* as rather beyond him—thinking only of bonds as being in $1000 denominations.

But $100 will buy a safe bond—paying up to 6% interest per annum—having the same security as those of large denominations.

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They are issued for improvements and betterments to the company's plant. The surplus net earnings of the company after paying the interest on the first mortgage bonds is more than six times the interest on these notes. Write for circular 210.

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Combines the elements of safety, in the highest degree, with an earning power that is liberal and permanent.

In addition to a specially selected investment this company gives personal care and attention to your interests free of charge, and extends at all times its excellent facilities for the perfect handling of your funds.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

MINNEAPOLIS TRUST COMPANY

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Twice in the past four years have $50,000,000 loans been offered, and twice in the same period there have been $40,000,000 loans, but $60,000,000, in the words of the New York *Evening Post*, "rather took Wall Street's breath away." This loan equals what was "the entire debt of the city forty years ago." Another surprize to Wall Street was the rate of interest offered—4¼ per cent., when 4½ per cent. had been confidently looked for.

In spite of these two surprizes, *The Evening Post* declares it to be "practically certain that the entire $60,000,000 issue will be taken at an average price of 100½, or better." Interest already shown in the loan by foreign lenders indicates heavy bidding for it from Europe. The success of the sale may be watched closely for its influence on the general investment market. Should a very general success be achieved, the "effect will be highly reassuring." Commendation is exprest for "the wisdom of the authorities in making the new loan a straight fifty-year issue, without a twenty-year redemption clause, as in the case of the last offering." A writer in *The Financial World* believes that the decision to put out this issue at 4¼ per cent. was not reached until the authorities had been assured that there would be a ready absorption of the new bonds by the banking community generally.

THE STATE OF TRADE

Dun's Review, in commenting on trade for the new year, notes as favorable to it a "growth of personal economy, an increase in business conservatism, and a change for the better in foreign trade." The writer believes that the "soberness of judgment" which has prevailed will be found in the end "conducive to a year of normal conditions as a necessary preparation for the full return to complete national activity." In the middle of January, business conditions still remained "substantially unchanged." There was shown the "same reduced percentage of producing capacity" in iron and steel. *Bradstreet's* of the same date found evidences that general trade was showing "an increasing disposition to throw off the quiet of the post-holiday period." The business world seemed to be "setting its face with a fair degree of optimism toward the approaching spring season." At the same time, the wholesale and jobbing trade as a whole remained quiet, with conservatism governing it, and a disposition "apparently to scrutinize goods and prices closely." The situation, as a whole, seemed to be "one of careful buying for absolute needs, with no disposition to load up speculatively."

A SIGN OF EXTRAVAGANCE IN LIVING

A writer in the New York *Evening Post*, after studying reports of outstanding loans made to policy-holders by life-insurance companies, presents what he calls "interesting light on the high cost of living and the burdens of extravagant living." On the books of a single company at the close of 1910, he found the item of "loans to policy-holders" represented the sum of $100,000,000, which meant that virtually one-sixth of this company's assets had been invested in such loans. For the year 1910 the increase in such loans has been nearly 11 per cent. From two other large companies the writer was unable to obtain complete figures, but preliminary reports from them indicated that these and the other company referred to had, at the close of last year, upwards of $230,000,000 loaned out to policy-holders. In the history of American life insurance "no such large aggregate of loans on policies was ever before reported by three companies."

The records of the largest of these companies show that the average loan last year was $284 as against $257 in 1909, $269 in 1908, and $257 in the panic year of 1907. Several loans made by the three companies last year were for such large sums as $40,000 and $50,000, while there were numerous advances of $10,000 and $15,000, all to individual policy-holders. Moreover, some of the borrowers last year were already in debt to the companies for previous advances. It is believed by the writer of the article that much of the money thus secured went for "automobiles and other luxuries." He infers this from the fact that the applicants often requested that the details of the loans be kept secret and that the checks covering the advances should not be stamped with the words "Loan Division." Some of the borrowers intimated plainly that they were borrowing in order to enable their families "to continue in 1910 the scale of living practised in 1909." One loan in 1907 was for $140,000. It was made on a partnership policy, and supplied money that was needed for the pay-roll of a prominent corporation. It is believed to be the largest single loan ever made on a life contract.

It is the testimony of most companies that "a loan once made on an insurance policy sticks in the same way as a mortgage loan sticks upon a house." One of the largest companies reports that 90 per cent. of the loans made to policy-holders "are never repaid," which means, either an eventual abandonment of the insurance by the insured, or a claim against the policy which must be settled after the death of the insured. A policy-holder can force his company to make him a loan whenever he feels like it; in fact, such loans can usually be obtained "without the consent or knowledge of the beneficiary, and always with the greatest privacy." It is believed, therefore, that the loan privilege will be made use of in future "to a greater extent than in the record year just past." The article contains the following further comments on this subject:

> "The New York insurance law compels the life companies to make loans on practically all forms of insurance except term contracts. One company has inserted a ninety-day clause in its policies which enables it to defer withdrawals for a three months' period, just as the savings-bank does, if it cares to do so. In practise, however, this company, in common with the others, usually gives the policy-holder his money within twenty-four hours after the loan is applied for. The three largest companies could be made to lend policy-holders $300,000,000 in addition to the advances already made should all having the right to such accommodation make such request. It is scarcely conceivable, however, that any such demand could arise at once, just as it is scarcely conceivable that the depositors of a bank would withdraw all their balances at once.
>
> "But the companies realize that the growing tendency on the part of the public to borrow on life policies makes it more than ever essential for them to carry a large portion of their assets in securities that are easily marketable. Before the Armstrong investigation of 1905 the life companies used to carry very heavy bank balances, ranging sometimes as high as $40,000,000 for single companies. The incentive for such large balances no longer exists, however, for with the revision of the New York insurance law in 1906 it became impossible for insurance companies to control and virtually operate banks and trust companies as they used to do.
>
> "The total loans made on policies last year by the New York Life Insurance Company

Judicious Investment

IN the judicious investment of money, you must keep within the limits of the field of legitimate investment, which is entirely apart from that of business ventures, or purely speculative undertakings. Broadly speaking, this field may be divided into three sections, as follows:

Where money will earn about

4 to 5 per cent
5 to 6 per cent
6 to 7 per cent

There are some investors who should *seldom go outside of the first section*; others might properly have an interest in the first two sections; while still others might select the best that each section has to offer.

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were $25,292,517. This compares with $23,475,206 in 1909, $29,277,708 in 1908, and $27,302,664 in 1907. The total of outstanding loans on policies reported by the New York Life at the close of each of the last six years was as follows:

1910	$99,737,000	1907	$69,094,000
1909	89,952,000	1906	53,795,000
1908	82,631,000	1905	45,406,000

SIGNS OF ENFORCED ECONOMY

Close observers detect in the general public many signs of economy in personal expenditures during the recent period of high prices. The most marked indication is found in the fall that has occurred in prices consequent on a less active demand. In *The Review of Reviews* are printed some statements as to savings-bank deposits and withdrawals which give further proof of existing economy. The president of a large New York bank declared that deposits fell off last summer "in the most astonishing way." A canvass was made among other savings-banks the net result of which was the discovery of "a tendency on the part of depositors to take more money out than they put in." From one bank a sum of $3,000,000 had been taken out in July and August, from another a sum approximately the same, and two other banks had lost $2,000,000 and $1,000,000 respectively. What is curious about these statements is that the banks which retained the 4-per-cent. rate of interest lost as heavily as those that had come down to 3½. Many depositors who drew out money on July 1 had really used their money before that date; they had borrowed sums for which their savings-bank books had been given as security, the money not being drawn from the banks until July 1, in order to save the interest.

The comptroller of one of these banks said "strikes of various kinds are partly responsible, combined with the high price of food and other factors of living." The president of another bank mentioned "want of work" as a cause, and the president of another cited the "desire of the average citizen to regulate his expenditures according to the income of his neighbor." The payment of old loans and debts was cited as another cause. The same magazine quotes a prominent banker as having seen many signs of "a tremendous retrenchment." He believed that if it continued for six months longer, "enough capital would have been saved to last the country several years."

Another cause of withdrawals from savings banks is found in the growing habit of depositors of taking their money out of banks and buying the high-grade bonds which have been selling so much lower than last year. There is no doubt about the existence of a growing class of people who in former years put their savings entirely and permanently in banks, but who now, as soon as their accumulations are large enough to make such purchases, invest them in bonds and high-class stocks.

THE FAILURES OF 1910

Bradstreet's prints a table of failures for 1910, from which the inference is drawn that, while they were fewer in number than for two years, they were "much more numerous than in any of the nine years before the panic." The liabilities, however, were much larger than in 1909, "but considerably less than in 1908 or 1907." Except for these two years, the liabilities were heavier in 1910 than in any year since

Scientific Mutuality

An Advertisement by Elbert Hubbard

THE business of a Life Insurance Company is to take care of people who need help at the time they need it most. Yet it is not charity. Life insurance had its birth in philanthropy. When a man died the neighbors took up a collection for the widow and children. Even yet, in pioneer districts, we find in vogue the plan of all the neighbors helping any particular family that needs help. Life-Insurance takes the matter out of the mood of the neighbors and places the whole thing on an equitable, scientific basis. Today by life insurance the man himself provides for himself and his household over against the evil day. The Romans nearly reached a scientific basis for life-insurance, but not quite. They organized the corporation—a body of men banded together to perform some great and important work. They figured that if a man were thirty years of age, he would live to be sixty. After that he lived only by grace, and the corporation paid him ***a fixed sum during the rest of his life.*** Then we hear of Iamblichus complaining. "These annuitants seem to get in the habit of living and forget to die." When he said that, he hit on a bit of stern logic. Ruin came to Rome, and the science of economics perished. Life insurance in any form serves as a ballast to life, it helps a man to live. The ***annuity,*** either for yourself or to be paid to your wife or children, is a specialty with THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. The Society would like to give you information along this line. It will cost you nothing—use it or not, just as your good judgment dictates. Life-Insurance helps you to live. You need no help to die. The Equitable will help you to help yourself to live; and dying, those you love will be safeguarded by your foresight.

"Strongest in the World"

The Equitable Life Assurance Society

OF THE UNITED STATES—Paul Morton, President—120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

THE EQUITABLE SOCIETY, 120 Broadway, New York

Without committing myself to any action, I would like to know what it would cost to provide an annual life income $..............................payable at my death to a person now................years of age.

Name...

Address..*Age*..................

29

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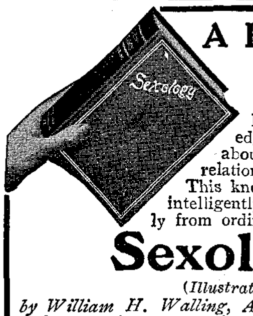

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Sexology

(*Illustrated*)

by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
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Farm Mortgage 6 per cent Serial Bonds at Par

Denominations, $1,000 and $500. Maturities, 1 to 5 years. Dated November 15th, 1910. Interest, May—November, paid in N. Y. Funds. Trustees—Security Trust Co. and John R. Mitchell, of St. Paul, Minn.

¶ We own and offer at par $200,000 of above bonds, secured by *Trust Deed to 45,460 acres improved lands* in Central North Dakota. In all, 216 farms sold to present occupants.

Of Special Interest

1. The loan averages $4.40 per acre. Average price at which sold as raw land with no improvements, $13.10 per acre. Present reasonable average value $18.00 per acre.
2. The security is improved farm lands in the Counties of Sheridan, Stutsman, Kidder, McLean and Burleigh, in North Dakota. Soil is of black loam, underlaid with clay and well adapted to the raising of small grains.
3. These are mostly small farms, the average parcel being 220½ acres. Of the 216 farms, 169 are of 160 acres each or less.
4. These farms were all sold on annual installment contracts which have been assigned to Trustees. The contracts average 50% paid on original purchase price.
5. Contracts mature $45,000 annually in November. Bonds mature $40,000 annually in November. Trust Deed provides that contracts assigned to Trustees must at all times exceed bonds outstanding by a 50% margin.
6. The borrower corporation enjoys excellent management and credit, and makes statement of net worth in excess of $800,000.00.

¶ We recommend these bonds for investment in view of the unusual security afforded, the constantly increasing value of the lands deeded, and the high interest yield.

Full descriptive circular, copies of trust deed, attorney's opinion, sent upon request. Address the **Bond Department** of

Security Trust Co.
Fourth Street St. Paul, Minn.

MUNICIPAL BONDS
Safest Investment known. Yielding from **4% to 6%** Write for Circular.
ULEN & CO.
BANKERS CHICAGO

1896. Taking the failures by groups of States, *Bradstreet's* finds that the "Far West and Northwest show the largest increases in number, 11 and 6 per cent. respectively, while the South showed the largest decrease, 10 per cent." In the West and Middle States the failures were "slightly fewer"; in the New England group they were "a few more." As to liabilities, the Middle States show an increase of 70 per cent., and New England a decrease of 20 per cent. as compared with 1909. In the Northwest the increase was 65 per cent., in the Far West 8 per cent., in the South 9 per cent., in the West 17 per cent. In New York City the number decreased by a fraction of 1 per cent., but the liabilities increased 120 per cent., New York furnishing "more than half the increased liabilities in the whole country."

The number of failures in 1910 for the whole country was 11,588. As there were 1,592,509 concerns in business in that year, the percentage of failures was only .72 of 1 per cent., as against .76 in 1909 and .94 in 1908. The following table presents a summary of failures for the year as grouped for different sections of the country.

	NO. OF FAILURES		ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909
New England	1,285	1,269	$4,966,427	$6,880,523	$12,336,627	$15,024,522
Middle	3,773	3,793	43,787,170	21,791,792	90,771,094	53,239,590
Western	2,086	2,165	20,152,565	15,467,388	33,567,905	28,472,315
Northwestern	646	607	5,424,214	3,691,690	10,819,052	6,555,319
Southern	2,673	3,001	14,580,761	16,187,154	30,382,819	27,761,138
Far-western	1,088	974	5,568,058	5,095,386	10,141,467	9,357,716
Territories	37	36	239,194	148,440	380,138	277,281
TOTAL, UNITED STATES	11,588	11,845	94,718,389	69,262,373	188,399,102	140,687,881
New York City	1,572	1,585	25,071,310	5,427,429	53,607,868	24,346,887
Manhattan and Bronx only	1,364	1,420	16,467,246	4,494,232	41,552,065	22,282,987

DEFAULTS ON IRRIGATION BONDS

About a year ago few topics in finance were more prominent than a new form of investment known as irrigation bonds. They were put forth in great numbers and were made attractive by high interest rates. Investors who, in consequence of the increased cost of living, had found investments yield-

6% Gold Bonds
Ten Years' Growth
The Story of the Decade Told in Figures . . . .

New York City	1900	1910
Population . .	3,437,202	4,766,883
Real Estate . .	$2,960,653,529	$6,600,187,322
American Real Estate Company		
Capital and Surplus	$704,006.87	$1,851,154.38
Assets . . .	$2,488,870.03	$15,536,199.47

¶ The performance of the past is the promise of the future. The continued growth of New York is certain—the field for safe and profitable investment almost unlimited; and in the further extension of its business in providing homes and places of business for New York's increasing millions this Company offers its 6% Gold Bonds in these two convenient forms:

6% COUPON BONDS
For those who wish to invest $100 or more.
6% ACCUMULATIVE BONDS
For those who wish to save $25 or more a year.

¶ We shall be glad to serve you as we have served others. Full information sent on request

American Real Estate Company
Founded 1888
Room 504 527 Fifth Ave., New York

WE OWN AND OFFER A PREFERRED STOCK YIELDING
7% Per Annum

Assured by Record of the Company which has met every obligation for over eighty years.

Secured by Earnings three times requirements:
Average for 6 years - - - - - - 26.42%
Year ended March 1, 1910 - - 30.85%

Reassured by Increasing Business.
This offering is to facilitate handling:
1. An increased volume of unfilled orders ($23,000,000) from our leading railroads and Municipal, State, and Federal Governments.
2. Over $65,000,000 additional business awaiting award from the same dependable sources.

Full particulars, including highest banking references, in circular 106L, free on request.

Bigelow & Company
49 Wall St. BANKERS New York

A Safe Investment Guide
With a Record

During the last six years 50,000 inquiries regarding investments have been received and answered by The Financial World. Its files demonstrate that The Financial World has guided investors *from unsafe securities* (?) months before their collapse, and has continuously directed them *to safe investments.*

Our Unusual Offer

If you will write for our opinion on one (and only one) investment, enclosing postage, and will mention the Literary Digest, we will gladly answer your inquiry, and will mail you current copy of our paper. Our reading and advertising columns are evidence of our ability to serve you.

The Financial World
5 Beaver Street, New York City

ing only 4 or 4½ per cent. inadequate, shifted their holdings to these bonds. Warnings were issued at the time as to the uncertain value of many irrigation bonds. While some were believed to be perfectly good, and many were apparently good, others were of doubtful promise.

Brokers of the highest class always cautioned investors to make careful inquiry as to what security lay back of these bonds, what improvements had actually been made by the companies, and what the promises were for a continuous supply of water and for income from its use. Another warning of the most practical kind has come with the opening of the present year, when two of these companies announced that the January coupons would not be paid. In one instance the interest due was $40,000, in the other $30,000.

According to *The Financial World,* investors in these bonds appear to have been misled by the fact that the firm which underwrote them obtained the capital with which to do it from large Chicago banks. This fact became known and is believed to have been responsible for the success of the undertaking, "it having been generally assumed that such powerful financial backing was a strong guaranty in itself that the irrigation project would be carried through to completion." It appears, however, that the backing of these banks "extended only to the underwriting of the bonds and carrying them until they were distributed among investors." *The Financial World* laments "the absence of detailed information showing how far the work on these companies has progressed." What lies in store for the bond-holders is uncertain. What they ought to know is "how much money secured from the sale of the bonds has been actually used for the benefit of the companies, and how much it will take to save the property."

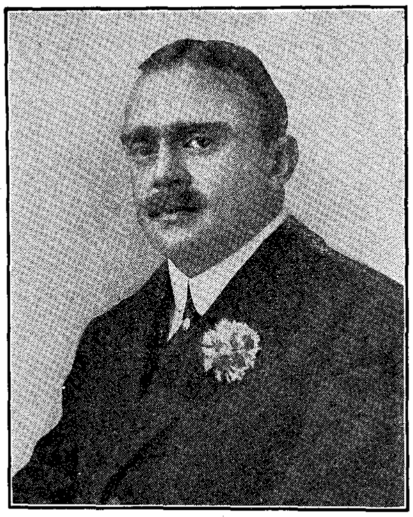
SOME GOOD STOCKS AND BONDS

Investment brokers and financial houses issue frequent tables of desirable stocks and bonds in railway and industrial corporations, showing the amount of dividends paid and the yield at recent prices. One of these was compiled last summer by a "well-known Wall Street financial expert," who was asked to recommend investments for a young woman with a legacy of $24,000. *The Review of Reviews* (Jan.) prints this list, showing the yield last summer and the yield at prices reached later in the year. The following industrial stocks were suggested:

Name	*Dividend Per Cent.*	*Yield at August Price Per Cent.*	*Yield at Present Price Per Cent.*
Am. Car & Fd'y	7 n. c.	6.42	6.14
Amer. Cotton Oil..........	6 cum.	5.94	6.00
Amer. Smelt. & Refining ..	7 cum.	6.90	6.72
Amer. Sugar................	7 cum.	6.08	6.09
Amer. Woolen..............	7 cum.	7.50	7.53
Amer. Tobacco	6 cum.	6.59	6.38
Central Leather	7 cum.	6.79	6.65
Inter. Harvester	7 cum.	5.90	5.74
National Biscuit..........	7 cum.	5.83	5.74
Pressed Steel Car..........	7 n. c.	7.52	7.41
Ry. Steel Spring	7 cum.	7.70	7.25
U. S. Steel..............	7 cum.	6.10	6.02
Virginia-Carolina Chemical.	8 cum.	6.75	6.25

Another list, made up of preferred stocks and bonds, gave the number of shares of each which would be needed to absorb the $24,000, as follows:

Amount.	*Name.*	*Cost.*	*Income.*
50 shares	U. S. Steel pfd........	$5,720	$350
30 shares	Pressed Steel Car pfd.	2,800	210
30 shares	Amer. Sugar pfd.......	3,450	210
30 shares	Am. Car & Fdy. pfd ..	3,270	210
$4,000	Westinghouse 6s	4,000	240
$2,000	Amer. Locomotive 5s ..	2,000	100
$2,000	Hudson Co. 6s	2,000	120
Total	....	$23,240	$1,440



CONFIDENCE is the only true foundation on which to build a successful and lasting business in the selling of investment securities.

Thomas C Perkins

I should like to win your confidence only by deserving it, in that confidential, advisory relation which should exist between a reputable and conservative broker and his customers.

In my dealings with the largest clientele of investors of moderate means, in New England, for the past five years, I have won their confidence by sane and safe advice regarding the stocks I have recommended as profitable investments.

No securities receive my endorsement unless by personal and rigid investigation I am satisfied that they are RIGHT and you are SAFE in buying them.

The large business which I have already built up throughout New England of selling high-grade investment securities to the small investor by mail, and my personal record, will stand the very closest investigation.

If you don't know who I am or whether I am a responsible broker with whom to do business, ask your bank or any of the following well-known New England banks and trust companies, with whom I carry deposits and do business, what they think of me and the kind of securities I sell:

Auburn, Maine, National Shoe and Leather Bank
Bangor, Maine, Eastern Trust and Banking Co.
Boston, Mass., American Trust Co.
Boston, Mass., First National Bank
Brattleboro, Vt., Vermont National Bank
Bridgeport, Conn., City Bank
Bristol, Conn., Bristol Trust Co.
Danbury, Conn., City National Bank
Derby, Conn., Birmingham National Bank
Fitchburg, Mass., Safety Fund National Bank
Hartford, Conn., Aetna National Bank
Hartford, Conn., State Bank
Hartford, Conn., Fidelity Trust Co.
Hartford, Conn., American National Bank
Hartford, Conn., Hartford Trust Co.
Hartford, Conn., City Bank
Hartford, Conn., Hartford National Bank
Hartford, Conn., Riverside Trust Co.
Hartford, Conn., River Banking Co.
Holyoke, Mass., Home National Bank
Meriden, Conn., Home National Bank
Middletown, Conn., First National Bank
New Britain, Conn., New Britain National Bank
New Haven, Conn., National Tradesmen's Bank
New London, Conn., National Bank of Commerce
North Adams, Mass., North Adams Trust Co.
Norwich, Conn., Thames Loan and Trust Co.
Pawtucket R. I., Slater Trust Co.
Pittsfield, Mass., Berkshire Loan and Trust Co.
Portland, Maine, Portland National Bank
Providence, R. I., Atlantic National Bank
Providence, R. I., National Exchange Bank
Providence, R. I., Union Trust Co.
Springfield, Mass., Springfield National Bank
Springfield, Mass., Third National Bank
Springfield, Mass., Springfield Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
Springfield, Mass., Union Trust Co.
Stamford, Conn., Stamford Trust Co.
Seymour, Conn., Seymour Trust Co.
Waterbury, Conn., Colonial Trust Co.
Westfield, Mass., First National Bank
Willimantic, Conn., Windham National Bank
Worcester, Mass., Worcester Trust Co.

THE great difficulty with the average investor is, how to inform himself as to the best stocks to buy and where to buy them.

I am a specialist in the best dividend-paying New England manufacturing stocks; and the man or woman with one hundred dollars to invest has just as good a chance as the one with ten thousand. It makes no difference where you live, you can do business with me by mail to your entire satisfaction.

Three of the best New England manufacturing stocks to be *bought today, in my judgment, are as follows:*

THE USWOCO MILLS, of Lawrence, Mass.

7% Guaranteed Preferred Stock.

The Uswoco Mills are leased to the United States Worsted Company, one of the largest and most prosperous textile manufacturing companies in New England. Present price, $110 per share, to net 6.36%. Send for circular A.

THE HENDEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY
of Springfield, Mass.

7% Convertible Preferred Stock.

This old established company shows remarkable earnings. The convertible feature of this stock is very valuable. Present price, $110 *per share, to net* 6.36%. *Send for circular* B.

THE WHITCOMB-BLAISDELL MACHINE TOOL CO., of Worcester, Mass.

7 to 10% Preferred Stock.

One of Worcester's oldest and most prosperous manufacturing companies, whose product has the highest reputation *in the trade. Present price, $105* per share, to net 6.67%. Send for circular C.

IF YOU HAVE $100, $1,000 OR $10,000 TO INVEST, NO MATTER WHERE YOU LIVE—WRITE ME TODAY

THOMAS C. PERKINS
INCORPORATED

42 CONNECTICUT MUTUAL BUILDING
HARTFORD, CONN., U. S. A.

GOOD GUN OIL

No matter how new or how old your gun, it needs "3 in One." Trigger, shell extractor, hammer, break joints—every action part of any gun works easier, surer, truer, if oiled with "3 in One." It cleans gun barrels inside and out, removes residue of burnt powder, black or smokeless. Positively prevents rust in any climate or weather. Will not gum or dry out. "3 in One" also cleans and polishes stock.

FREE Try this good oil on your gun at our expense. Write for sample bottle and booklet—*both* free. Library Slip in every package. **3 IN ONE OIL CO., 18 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY.**

Society, School Pins
Solid Gold, this size $1.00 each
WINSHIP & CO.
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Red Cedar Chest Sent Prepaid
On 15 Days' Trial

Moth, Damp, and Dust Proof.

Protects furs and clothing against moths. *No camphor required.* **Saves cold storage charges.** Very roomy. Built of fragrant Southern Red Cedar, heavily bound with wide copper bands. Very ornamental. **We prepay freight charges. Sell direct from factory to home.** Write for catalog showing many styles and prices. ***PIEDMONT RED CEDAR CHEST CO.,* Dept. 45, Statesville, N. C.**

Safety and Attractive Income

We are offering **to net 5½%** the First Mortgage Bonds of an old established, successful Chicago Company, and particularly commend them to conservative investors on account of the following excellent features:

1—The Company's net assets are over **six times** the amount of the bonds.

2—The real estate security alone is conservatively valued at practically **twice** the bond issue.

3—Under the operation of our serial plan the margin of security will steadily increase.

4—The net earnings of the Company are several times the average annual requirement for principal and interest.

5—The bonds are guaranteed as to principal and interest and have behind them assets of over **eleven times** the amount of the issue.

The business of this Company has been uniformly successful, is rapidly increasing and is fundamental and permanent.

Ask for Circular No. 718 R.

Peabody, Houghteling & Co.

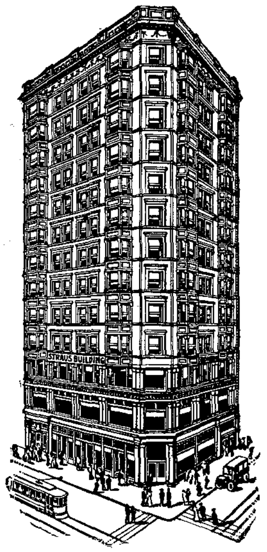
(Established 1865) 181 La Salle Street, Chicago

A SAFE INVESTMENT MARKET

The Literary Digest aims to exclude from its Financial columns all advertisements of unsafe or highly speculative securities. We investigate each new proposition which is offered us for publication.

The Banking Houses whose advertisements we accept are to the best of our knowledge reliable institutions They will gladly give information and advice to our readers, and they offer the same service to the small as well as the large investor.

THE STRAUS BUILDING



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S. W. STRAUS & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1882

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Strictly adhering to
Mortgage and Bond Banking
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REAL ESTATE
FIRST MORTGAGE
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on centrally located, improved properties in Chicago, solicit the patronage of investors who are looking for conservative investments at the best rate of interest consistent with absolute safety

WRITE FOR SPECIAL CIRCULARS

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INCORPORATED

MADISON AND CLARK STREETS
CHICAGO

It should be added that this Wall Street expert was asked to name securities that would yield a larger return than can be had from what are usually known as "women's investments." *The Review of Reviews* remarks that, for a woman investor, the list is "unusual," being one that the investor "needs to watch during a period of stock depression, when it might require considerable courage to hold on and wait for recovery." As a matter of fact, in the case of these preferred shares and bonds advances have been made since the advice was given. Another and longer list of railway and industrial stocks, issued by one of the Wall Street houses, contains the following:

STEAM AND ELECTRIC RAILROADS

Div. Rate.		*Earned Last Year %.*	*Rate Current Year %.*	*Price Jan. 12.*	*Invt. Yield.*
5%	Atch., T. & S. F., pfd.	17.89	18.01	102½	4.88
6%	Atch., T. & S. F.	8.89	9.01	102½	5.85
6%	Atl. C. Line	12.10	13.25	118	5.08
4%	B. & O., pfd.	27.60	25.30	90¼	4.43
6%	B. & O.	9.14	8.89	105¼	5.70
5%	B. R. Transit	5.72	5.90	76	6.58
10%	Can. Pacific	16.04	18.10	204¼	4.90
8%	Central of N. J.	18.60	18.45	280	2.86
5%	Ches. & Ohio	10.02	9.15	81½	6.13
7%	Chi. & Nor'west.	8.22	7.40	143	4.90
7%	Ch., M. & St. P. pfd.	16.07	14.20	150	4.67
7%	Ch., M. & St. P.	9.07	8.20	124⅜	5.62
7%	Ch., St. P., M. & O.	9.85	10.20	140	5.00
4%	Col. & South., 1st pfd.	34.73	28.62	76	5.26
4%	Col. & South., 2d pfd.	30.73	25.63	76½	5.23
9%	Del. & Hud.	12.22	14.09	166	5.42
20%	Del., Lack. & W.	52.77	39.63	530	3.77
5%	Den. & Rio G., pfd	28.1	7.37	68¼	7.33
7%	Great Northern	8.47	7.26	123⅝	5.67
7%	Ill. Central	7.17	9.86	134	5.22
10%	Lehigh Valley	18.06	11.76	175½	5.70
7%	Louis. & Nash	17.36	14.11	144½	4.84
6%	Mich. Cen.	14.20	13.08	180	3.33
4%	Mis. K. & T., pfd.	8.01	5.65	64¾	6.18
6%	N. Y. Central	7.67	6.10	110	5.45
8%	N. Y., N. H. & H.	7.50	7.35	150	5.33
2%	N. Y., O. & W.	2.26	3.40	41	4.88
5%	Norfolk & West.	11.71	9.80	101½	4.93
7%	North. Pacific	8.99	6.81	116⅜	6.01
6%	Penn. R. R	7.78	8.10	126¼	4.75
5%	P., C., C. & St. L.	10.30	9.88	98½	5.08
6%	Reading Co.	10.77	9.63	156⅛	3.85
6%	South. Pacific	12.99	11.45	115¾	5.18
10%	Union Pacific	19.17	17.68	173¾	5.76

INDUSTRIALS

Div. Rate.		*Earned Last Year %.*	*Rate Current Year %.*	*Price Jan. 12.*	*Invt. Yield.*
6%	Am. B. Sugar, pf.	27.94	.....	94	6.38
5%	Am. Can. pfd.	6.68	.....	77½	6.45
7%	Am. Car. & F., pf	13.63	.....	118	5.93
6%	Am. Co. Oil, pfd.	19.46	.....	105	5.71
7%	Am. Loco., pfd.	8.34	.....	111	6.31
7%	Am. S. & Ref., pf	14.09	.....	104¼	6.72
4%	Am. S. & Refi.	7.09	.....	74⅝	5.37
7%	Am. Sug. R., pfd.	10.90	.....	114	6.14
7%	Am. Sug. Refi.	17.05	.....	114⅛	6.13
8%	Am. Tel. & Tele.	9.01	11.46	141¾	5.64
6%	Am. Tob., pfd.	31.83	.....	93½	6.42
7%	Am. Woolen, pfd	14.50	.....	93	7.53
7%	Cen. Leath, pfd.	14.77	.....	101	6.93
6%	Con. Gas, N. Y.	6.75	.....	140¾	4.27
8%	Gen. Electric	9.96	.....	150¼	5.33
4%	Int. Harvester	17.82	.....	112⅝	3.56
3%	Nat. Lead	6.22	.....	55	5.45
6%	N. Y. Air Brake.	2.69	.....	71	8.45
7%	People's Gas	8.89	.....	107¼	6.53
8%	Pullman Co.	11.61	.....	159	5.03
7%	Rep. Iron & S.	11.61	.....	94	7.45
8%	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	13.84	.....	111⅛	7.21
5%	U. S. Steel	10.59	12.80	74½	6.71
8%	Virg. Caro, Chem pfd.	24.20	.....	125	6.40

While these lists comprize stocks of what may in general be called the standard class, with good records for paying dividends readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST, seeking investments, are specially urged, before investing, to procure advice as to particular stocks and bonds from a banker or broker of experience and good repute in their neighborhood.

The house issuing the long list from which the above short lists are taken, has also sent out to customers three small selected lists of the first, second, and third classes. Those of the first class are described as intended for "investors asking about stocks the dividends on which are considered safe";

those of the second for persons seeking "securities netting a large return with a fair degree of safety"; those of the third for persons who seek "stocks which at present pay no dividends, but which have chances of being put on a dividend basis in the not distant future." Following are these lists:

FIRST CLASS	*Price About*	*Dividend*	*Yield About*	*A Dividend Paid Consecutively for*
Penn	128	6%	4.7%	54 yrs.
Chi. & Northwestern	142	7%	5.0%	33 yrs.
Del. & Hudson	163	9%	5.5%	30 yrs.
U. S. Steel, pfd.	117	7%	6.0%	10 yrs
Southern Pacific	116	6%	5.2%	5 yrs.
SECOND CLASS.				
Northern Pacific	115	7%	6.1%	12 yrs.
Atchison	100	6%	6.0%	10 yrs.
Baltimore & Ohio	105	6%	5.7%	11 yrs.
Ches. & Ohio	81	5%	6.2%	11 yrs.
Kan. City So., pfd.	65	4%	6.2%	4 yrs.
M., Kan. T. pfd	62	4%	6.5%	5 yrs.

THIRD CLASS.	*Price About*	*High* 1909	*Low* 1910
So. Ry., pfd.	61%	75½	43
Am. B. Sugar	42	49½	24
U. S. Rubber, com.	34	57⅝	27
Westinghouse, com.	66	90	49½

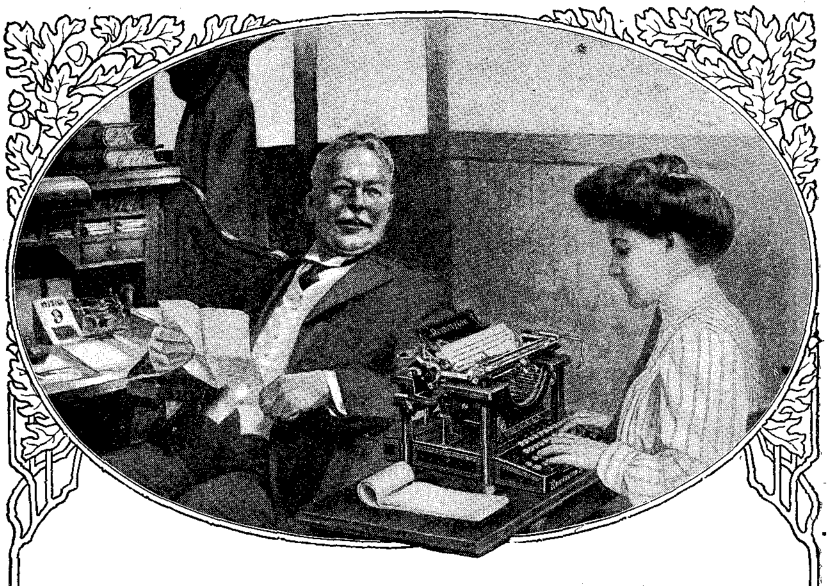
THE PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER

The preliminary report for 1910, of George E. Roberts, Director of the Mint, contains tables of the world's production of gold and silver. The amount of gold produced in this country by States, as compared with the production last year, is given as follows:

State or Territory	*Final,* 1909	*Preliminary* 1910
Alabama	$29,200	$29,416
Alaska	20,339,600	16,987,990
Arizona	2,626,800	3,375,256
California	20,703,600	21,146,150
Colorado	21,846,600	20,408,641
Georgia	43,400	25,488
Idaho	1,344,200	992,930
Missouri	200	....
Montana	3,750,100	3,465,364
Nevada	16,386,200	17,941,643
New Hampshire	....	599
New Mexico	252,800	397,974
North Carolina	31,400	54,884
Oregon	829,000	631,173
Pennsylvania	6,200	2,419
Philippine Islands	247,600	90,357
Porto Rico	600	1,013
Kansas	....	11,163
South Carolina	7,400	31,566
South Dakota	6,573,600	5,183,070
Tennessee	4,300	3,514
Texas	400	475
Utah	4,213,300	4,243,907
Virginia	4,000	558
Washington	429,000	711,359
Wyoming	3,900	3,990
Oklahoma	....	15,090
Miscellaneous	....	299,225
Total	99,673,400	96,055,214

Bradstreet's, commenting on this table, notes as an interesting feature of it that California "takes the first position as a gold producer, replacing Colorado, which had held the lead in that respect since 1897, while Alaska displays a rather sharp falling off, which is attributed to less favorable results attending the workings of the Nome district." Another table in Mr. Roberts' preliminary report gives the total gold production in 1910 for this country, Africa, and Australia, and along with it the totals for the same countries for each year back to 1894, as follows:

Years	*United States*	*Africa*	*Australia*
1910	$96,055,200	$175,000,000	$65,602,600
1909	99,673,400	170,988,600	71,007,900
1908	94,560,000	166,520,000	73,327,000
1907	90,437,700	160,072,000	76,906,000
1906	94,374,000	104,361,000	83,406,000
1905	88,180,000	116,695,000	85,926,000
1904	80,723,000	85,519,000	87,767,000
1903	73,591,000	67,998,000	89,210,000
1902	80,000,000	39,023,000	81,578,000
1901	78,666,000	9,089,000	76,880,000
1900	79,171,000	8,672,000	73,498,000
1899	71,053,000	73,023,000	79,321,000
1898	64,463,000	80,128,000	64,860,000
1897	57,363,000	58,558,000	52,665,000
1896	53,088,000	45,185,000	44,407,000
1895	46,610,000	44,798,000	44,554,000
1894	39,500,000	41,760,000	40,271,000



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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

January 14.—Portuguese railway strikers accept the concession made by their employers and return to work.

January 17.—A sixteen-hour fight between rebels and Mexican troops is reported from Corome, Chihuahua.

January 17.—Twenty-seven members of the crew are rescued from the German sub-marine *U3*, which is sunk in the harbor of Kiel. Three others die of suffocation.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, Premier Briand is shot at by a madman. Director of Public Relief Mirman is wounded.

Colonel Gara, Minister of War in Paraguay, forces President Conda to resign and puts himself at the head of the government.

A convention of peace is signed and the troops will be withdrawn from the frontier of San Domingo and Haiti.

January 18.—In Tokyo 23 men and one woman are sentenced to death for conspiracy to kill the Crown Prince and imperial officers. The Mikado later commutes the sentence of twelve to imprisonment for life.

Sir Francis Galton, explorer, author, and psychologist, dies in London.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

January 17.—The Monetary Commission makes public the plan of Senator Aldrich for making bank reserves more available in times of stress and providing for a more elastic currency through a federation of national banks to be known as the "National Reserve Association."

The Standard Oil case is closed and argument on the Corporation Tax begins before the Supreme Court.

January 19.—At a caucus of Democratic members of the next House of Representatives, Champ Clark is chosen Speaker, and the majority members of the Ways and Means Committee are selected with Oscar Underwood of Alabama as Chairman. Power to appoint committees is given to the Ways and Means Committee.

GENERAL

January 14.—The United States battleship *Arkansas* is launched at Camden, N. J.

January 15.—A statement signed by a number of prominent men and women giving six arguments against fortifying the Panama Canal is given out from Boston.

It is announced that the exports of iron and steel manufactures for 1910 aggregated $200,000,000, a record figure, forming one-fourth of the total manufactures exported.

Three negroes are lynched at Shelbyville, Ky.

January 17.—Eight men are killed by an explosion on the battleship *Delaware*.

The Democratic rally at Baltimore is addrest by Governor Harmon, Champ Clark, Senator Bailey of Texas, and ex-Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky

The following United States Senators are elected by the Legislatures of their respective States:

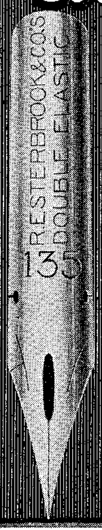
Connecticut.......	George P. McLean (Rep.)
Maine...........	Charles F. Johnson (Dem.)
Michigan........	Charles J. Townsend (Rep.)
Missouri............	James A. Reed (Dem.)
Nebraska...........	G. M. Hitchcock (Dem.)
North Dakota.........	A. J. Gronna (Rep.)

January 18.—William Paret, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Maryland, dies in Baltimore.

The following United States Senators are elected:

Indiana..............	John W. Kern (Dem.)
Massachusetts..........	H. C. Lodge (Rep.)
Rhode Island......	Henry F. Lippitt (Rep.)
Washington........	Miles Poindexter (Rep.)

January 19.—Paul Morton, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, formerly Secretary of the Navy, dies in New York.



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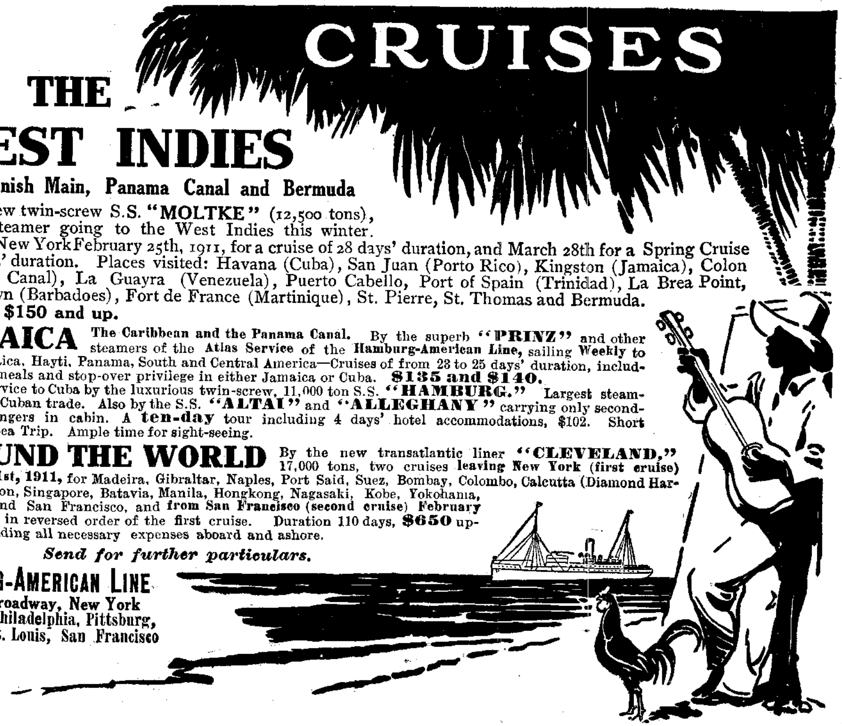

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"A. J. J.," Pittsburg, Pa.—"Kindly state which form of the verb is correct in the following sentence: 'A reaction can be carried on to completion when one of the products which *is* (or *are*) formed in the reaction can be made to pass off.'"

The number of the verb in constructions of this kind is determined by the antecedent of the relative pronoun. "Products" is here the antecedent of the relative "which," and the plural form of the verb should therefore be used.

"S. R. V.," Cincinnati, O.—"Kindly discriminate between 'search' and 'research' when used as nouns."

The idea of diligent investigation or inquiry is common to both these terms, but the purpose for which the investigation is made is the feature which differentiates between the two; a *search* is the act especially of looking for something lost, stolen, concealed, or known or believed to exist, tho not apparent; *research* is made especially for the purpose of adding to human knowledge.

"C. T. S.," Idaho Falls, Ida.—"Is the following arrangement of adjectives permissible: 'This remarkable river system includes five of the *largest eight* fresh-water lakes in the world'?"

It is a general rule in grammar that the adjective most closely modifying the noun should be placed nearest to it, and that limiting adjectives should precede those that qualify. The correct arrangement in the sentence submitted would then be "the *eight largest* fresh-water lakes."

"L. J. L.," New Orleans, La.—"Please state why the period is used after the Roman numerals, as in the sentence, 'Francis II., Charles IX., and Henry III., three sons of Catherine de Medici, sat upon the throne of France.'"

The Roman characters here represent the ordinal numeral adjectives, second, ninth, and third, and in this capacity are abbreviations requiring the period. In other uses, as on the face of a clock, for instance, they represent the actual figures one, two, three, and so on, and no period is then required.

"E. P. V.," Oradell, N. J.—"In closing a business letter with the words 'Yours truly,' is it proper to place a comma after this phrase?"

Rhetorics state that a comma is properly placed after this form of subscription at the close of a letter.

"C. M. L.," New York, N. Y.—"Kindly explain the distinction between the words 'bi-annually' and 'bi-monthly.' The varied meanings of the prefix *bi-* are confusing when applied to periods of time."

The Latin prefix *bi* (bis) has for its meaning "twice" or "double," as applied to the length of time exprest by such a compound as "bi-monthly," occurring every *two* months. This was the principal meaning of the prefix; but it later came to be synonymous with "semi," in the sense of occurring twice in the specified time, as, "bi-annually, occurring twice a year." In the first instance the period of time is doubled; in the second, it is reduced one-half. The use of the prefix "semi" in the latter instance would eliminate all doubt as to the true meaning of the compound term.

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A REMARKABLE OFFER OF HENDERSON'S SEEDS—Ponderosa Tomato, Scarlet Globe Radish, Big Boston Lettuce, Invincible Asters, Butterfly Pansies, Spencer Sweet Peas. On receipt of 10c to cover postage, etc., we will mail our Henderson Collection consisting of one packet of each of above varieties all enclosed in a coupon envelope which will be accepted as 25c on any order of $1.00 or over. In addition we will mail our 1911 catalogue, "Everything for the Garden," the biggest and best we have issued.
PETER HENDERSON AND COMPANY,
35 and 37 Cortlandt St., New York City.

PHOTOGRAPHY

ENLARGEMENTS for Den Decorations: Special—Two 8 in. x 10 in. enlargements for 75c with order. Expert Developing, Printing and Enlarging. Regular price list 2c stamps. ROBT. L. JOHNSTON, Expert Photo Finishing, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

MOST REMARKABLE ADVERTISEMENT EVER PUBLISHED

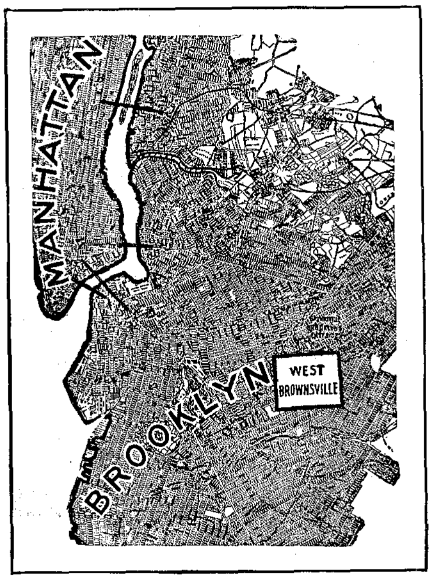
50 Free Round Trips to New York

For Literary Digest Readers

WE are thoroughly annoyed with one problem we continually meet while selling our New York lots to people living outside of New York City. Every month we receive many letters, which read about like this one:

> "I am much impressed with your New York property and with the reliability of your concern, but I dislike to buy land I cannot see for myself or get some responsible friend to examine for me."

We know our $790 lots are selling at one-fourth their value, based on prices prevailing in cities one-half the size of New York. We also believe they are selling at one-fourth the prices they will bring a few years hence. This is also the cold-blooded opinion of some of the ablest real estate experts in America. These men are constantly coming to our office from every city in the country. They come to get information to use in their own business and, almost without exception, they leave the city enthusiastic purchasers.



Our great problem is to put the solid and undeniable facts of New York's marvelous growth and the remarkable cheapness of our own property before you in such a way that you will accept them absolutely and completely, and we have decided on a plan that ought to settle every question for you and every doubting investigator. We propose to select a group of fifty from among those who respond to this advertisement and bring them to New York City. We invite you to become one of this number. We propose to bring these fifty persons to New York, pay all their expenses, asking them in return only one thing and that is to record in writing their honest convictions regarding our Brooklyn lots. Not one will be urged to buy. The property must sell itself, if it is sold to any member of this club. The testimony of the members will be printed without modification or amendment and mailed to every inquiry which comes through Literary Digest this winter. Thus every prospective investor will have the benefit of *First*, The testimony of fifty disinterested readers of this periodical who will have personally visited and examined the property. *Second*, The array of facts and figures shown in our own interesting literature.

Now write, and write now, merely stating your name and address, and get full information regarding our $790 Brooklyn lots at $6 per month and details of this remarkable offer. If you can come to New York, we will be delighted and will send you complete transportation accommodation at such time as will suit your convenience. If you cannot come, write us anyway, and we will supply you with most interesting and independent evidence—evidence that no one can gainsay its truth and importance. WE BELIEVE that we are offering the best realty bargains on earth, and we are willing to back our belief with our money.

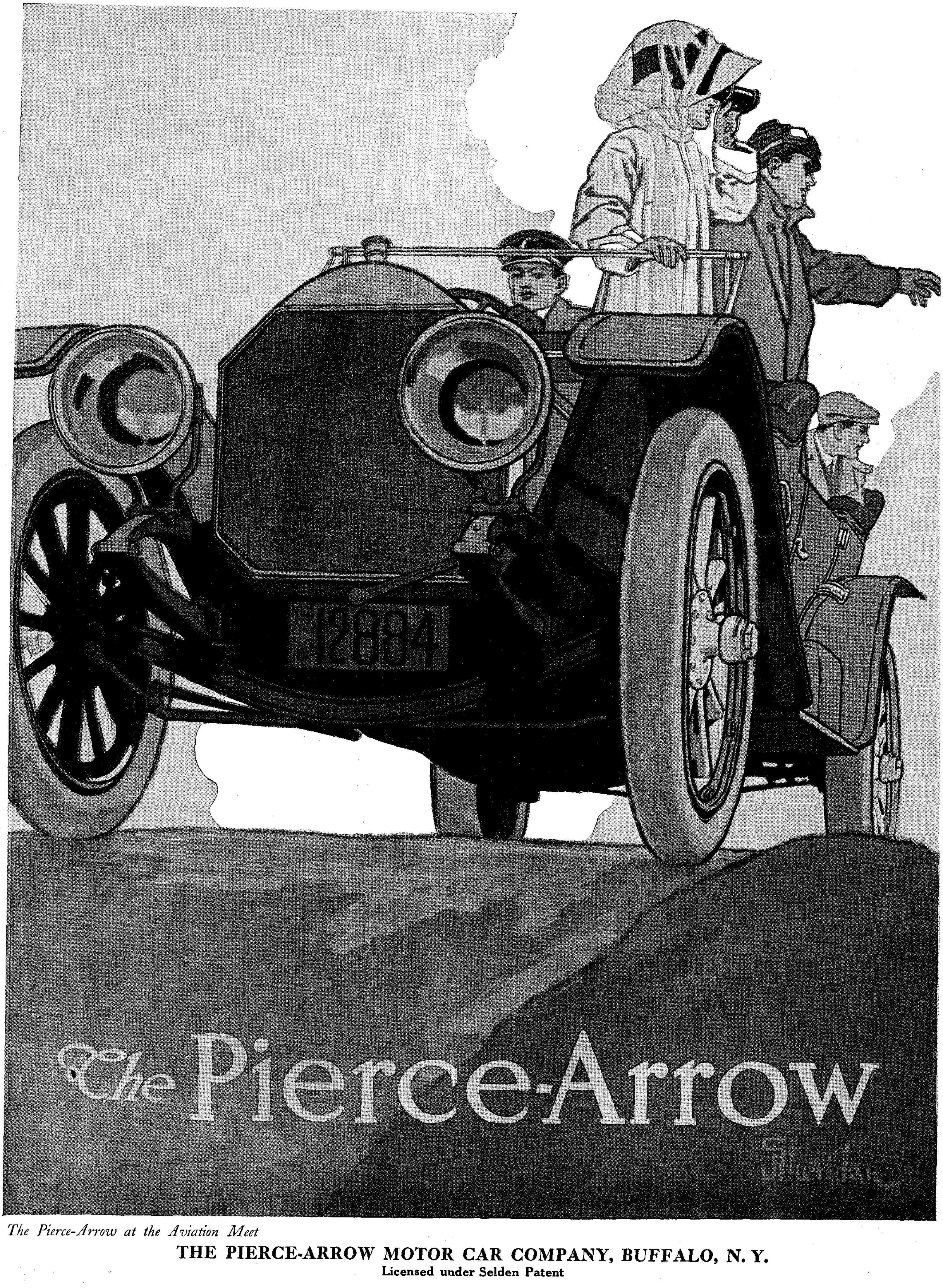
(The distance from New York where we pay entire expense must not exceed 1,000 miles.)

WOOD, HARMON & COMPANY, Dept. M-8 261 Broadway, New York

Please send full particulars about your lots and your Free Trip to New York.

*Name*________________________________

*Address*________________________________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